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EXCERPTS FROM 1969 NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK



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POLITICAL PARTIES AND MASS ORGANIZATIONS

Korean Workers' Party

General Secretary, Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers' Party was founded, strengthened, and developed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of our revolution.

Amidst the arduous campaign of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il-song proposed a fully independent and creative line for the founding of the party for the Korean revolution, and energetically developed organizational and ideological preparations for the beginning of the party. He thus laid a firm foundation for founding the party.

Based on the organizational and ideological preparations he made during the anti-Japanese armed struggle for the establishment of the party, Comrade Kim Il-song repelled all obstructive machinations of the enemy after the liberation and realized the great task of founding the party on 10 October 1945.

On the founding of the party Comrade Kim Il-song remarked as follows: "This was the precious fruition of the long struggle and effort of the Korean Communists for the founding of the revolutionary party of the working class. It was a historic change in the development of our communist movement and the overall Korean revolution. From this time on the working class and toiling people of Korea had a powerful vanguard of troops and a Marxist-Leninist general staff in their revolutionary struggle; And under the party's leadership they began to victoriously pioneer the paths of revolution. (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, pp 286-287)

The Korean Workers' Party is the organized vanguard of troops of our working class and all the toiling masses. It is a powerful mass party which represents the interests of the Korean race and the Korean people and has close ties with the toiling masses.

The Korean Workers' Party adopts as its unitary leadership thought the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding revolutionary leader who has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the specific situation of our country.

Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought is thought thoroughly faithful to the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary principle and to the revolutionary cause of the working class. It is the correct Marxist-Leninist leadership thought which victoriously carries out revolution and construction, and it is the firm cornerstone for our party's activities.

Comrade Kim Il-song is the sole personification of the organized will of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people. He is the sole center of unity and solidarity, the heart and the highest brain in the struggle for revolution and construction.

Led by Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought and revolutionary theory, the Korean revolution has surmounted innumerable difficulties and ordeals and has at all times achieved brilliant victory on all fronts of the struggle. Brilliant victory is assured also for the future of our revolution.

Apart from Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought and his wise leadership, the roots of our party and revolution are unthinkable; nor without him can we speak of our party, the prospering fatherland, and the boundless happiness of our people.

Only because of Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership has our party set its roots deep into the masses and strengthened and developed itself into an invincible combative party by reinforcing the unity and solidarity of the party ranks.

The Korean Workers' Party creatively applies the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to the practical activity of the Korean revolution, opposes all manifestations of revisionism and dogmatism, and safeguards the purity of Marxism-Leninism in the struggle to realize the task of both the Korean revolution and the international communist and labor movement.

The Korean Workers' Party is the direct successor to the glorious revolutionary tradition forged by Comrade Kim Il-song, the unprecedented patriot and national hero, ever-victorious steely general of the anti-Japanese armed struggle period.

The immediate goal of the Korean Workers' Party lies in assuring the total victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and in implementing the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale.

The ultimate goal of the party lies in building a communist society.

The Korean Workers' Party arms all party members and people thoroughly with our party's unitary ideology, Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, so as to have them think and act in compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thinking and firmly defend with their lives Comrade Kim Il-song's organization and ideologically. The party indoctrinates them so as to have them establish the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally accepting, thoroughly defending, and implementing Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations and their embodiment, our party lines and policies.

By thoroughly embodying in all fields Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, and the concept of self-identity, the Korean Workers' Party struggles to build a richer and stronger socialist state with self-determination in politics, self-sufficiency in economy, and self-reliance in national defense.

The Korean Workers' Party firmly rallies the broad masses of the people of North Korea and South Korea around it, and strengthens the united front with the patriotic and democratic forces of all strata and spheres of all Korea. Thus it struggles to liberate our southern half from the forced occupation by the American imperialist aggressors and from the reactionary rule of their lackeys, and to achieve a complete unification of the fatherland on a democratic foundation.

The Korean Workers' Party indoctrinates party members and toilers with socialist internationalism and proletarian internationalism. It struggles to fortify the international solidarity of the Korean people with the peoples of the socialist countries and with the toiling masses of all nations, to promote friendship with all countries and peace-loving peoples that support our unification and independence, and to achieve firm peace in Asia and the world.

North Korean Democratic Party: Founded on 3 November 1945

Ch'ongu Party of Ch'ondogyo: Founded on 8 February 1946

The Fatherland Unification Democratic Front: This was organized at the organizational meeting for the formation of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front held 25 June 1949-28 June 1949 and attended by 704 delegates from 71 patriotic parties and mass organizations of North Korea and South Korea.

The organizational meeting for the formation of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front adopted a program and a declaration.

The program proposes a 13-point program for the withdrawal of American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea, for the democratic development of the nation, the development of the national economy and national culture, and for the promotion of the people's welfare.

General Federation of Korean Trade Unions

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions was founded on 30 November 1945.

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions is a revolutionary mass organization under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and the working class, and on the voluntary principles of our workers, technicians, and office personnel.

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions inherits the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean revolution.

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions adopts Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought as its unitary leadership thought, and organizes and develops all its activities under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party.

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions is a powerful transmission belt connecting the Korean Workers' Party and our working class. It is a reliable aid to the party, and is a school for communist indoctrination.

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions struggles to assure the total victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic, to realize the revolutionary task of unification of the fatherland, and to realize socialism and communism on a nationwide scale.

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions, led by the working class, firmly arms all members with Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought; strongly establishes the party's unitary ideology among members; and resolutely safeguards and implements Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations and the embodiment of his revolutionary thought, party lines and policies. And it struggles to establish self-identity among all members of the Federation led by the working class, to reinforce the unity and solidarity of the ranks of the working class, and to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions struggles to indoctrinate and foster all members of the Federation led by the working class as a new type of communist person with the revolutionary spirit of the working class, a high degree of knowledge, culture, and technology. This is done by an intensified ideological and cultural revolution. It struggles to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, and to revolutionize and transform the entire society into the working class by increasing the leading role of the working class.

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions struggles to let the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative talents of toilers be highly exhibited in socialist and communist construction, holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, and thus continuously sustaining the Ch'ollima upsurge. It struggles to solidify the basis of a self-sufficient national economy by vigorously promoting the technological revolution and constantly increasing productivity.

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions struggles to strengthen its solidarity with the South Korean working class and to actively support and aid the working class and people of South Korea who are fighting against the colonial enslavement policy of the American imperialists and the fascist rule of their lackeys, and for the right to existence, democratic freedoms, and liberation. It struggles to complete the South Korean revolution, and to realize the complete unification and independence of the entire nation.

The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions, under the revolutionary banner of proletarian internationalism and the anti-imperialist anti-American struggle, struggles to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries and with the toilers of all countries that support and encourage our unification and independence. It struggles to actively support the working class and people of the countries fighting for democracy and social progress, to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the international trade union movement and labor movement, and to achieve the victory of the common cause of socialism and communism.

Trade Unions by Industries

The Trade Union of Korean Metal Machine Industry Workers
The Trade Union of Korean Construction and Forestry Workers
The Trade Union of Korean Chemical Industry Workers
The Trade Union of Korean Transportation and Port Workers
The Trade Union of Korean Mining and Motive Power Workers
The Trade Union of Korean Light Industry Workers
The Trade Union of Korean Commerce Workers
The Trade Union of Korean Educational and Cultural Workers

The Trade Union of Korean Public Employees
The Trade Union of Korean Fishery Workers

The Korean Agricultural Toilers' League

The Korean Agricultural Toilers' League was inaugurated under Comrade Kim Il-song's personal guidance on 27 March 1965 at P'yongyang.

The Korean Agricultural Toilers' League is a revolutionary mass organization, based on a voluntary principle, of cooperative peasants, workers, technicians, and office workers at factories, enterprises, organs, and workshops directly serving the rural economy.

The Korean Agricultural Toilers' League is a reliable assistant of the party that adopts Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought as its unitary leadership thought, and organizes and develops all its activities under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party. It is a transmission belt connecting the party and the toiling masses in our agricultural sector.

The Korean agricultural Toilers' League inherits the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and developed under Comrade Kim Il-song's personal guidance.

The Korean Agricultural Toilers' League struggles to accelerate socialist rural construction in the northern half of the republic, to assure the total victory of socialism, to realize the task of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale, and to build socialism and communism.

The Korean Agricultural Toilers' League firmly establishes the party's unitary ideological system among toilers in the agricultural sector, and strongly rallies them around the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song. It resolutely safeguards and implements Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions, and the embodiment of his revolutionary thought, party lines and policies.

The Korean Agricultural Toilers' League is an aggressive executor of Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Korean Agricultural Toilers' League struggles to liberate the South Korean peasants from the aggression of the American imperialists and the reactionary rule of their lackeys by strengthening its bond with them, and to achieve the total unification and independence of the fatherland.

The Korean Agricultural Toilers' League indoctrinates its League members with socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and strengthens its internationalist solidarity with the socialist countries and the toilers in the agricultural sector of the whole world.

The Korean Socialist Tilling Youth League

The Korean Socialist Tilling Youth League was founded on 17 January 1946 as a communist mass organization of our youth under Comrade Kim Il-song's direct leadership.

Founded as the North Korean Democratic Youth League on 17 January 1946, it was renamed on 17 January 1951 the Korean Democratic Youth League by merging the Democratic Youth Leagues of North Korea and South Korea. At the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League in May 1964 it was redesignated the Korean Socialist Tilling Youth League.

The Korean Socialist Tilling Youth League is the combat reserves of the Korean Workers' Party and is a successor builder of communism inheriting the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean revolution.

The Korean Socialist Tilling Youth League adopts Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought as its unitary leadership thought. Under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party it organizes and develops all its activities.

Under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party the Korean Socialist Tilling Youth League struggles to assure the total victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic, to realize the tasks of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale, and to build a socialist and communist society.

The Korean Socialist Tilling Youth League firmly arms youth with Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought and the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party to solidly establish the party's unitary ideological system and to tightly rally them around the Central Committee of the party led by Comrade Kim Il-song. The League defends with its life the leader, and unconditionally guards and implements Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations and the embodiment of his revolutionary thought, party lines and policies.

The Korean Socialist Toiling Youth League indoctrinates youth as new types of communist persons who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution and who have wisdom, virtue, and physical strength.

The Korean Socialist Toiling Youth League struggles to liberate the southern half from the reactionary rule of the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and to achieve the total unification and independence of the fatherland by strengthening the unity with the broad strata of youth in South Korea.

The Korean Socialist Youth League struggles to strengthen its internationalist solidarity with the socialist countries and the youth of all countries, to actively support and aid the struggle of the youth of all countries fighting against imperialism and for national independence, and to solidify the peace of Asia and the world.

Korean Democratic Women's League

Under Comrade Kim Il-song's personal guidance the Korean Democratic Women's League was created on 18 November 1945 in P'yongyang.

The Korean Democratic Women's League is a mass organization of women in our country based on the principle of voluntary association. It is a transmission belt connecting the Korean Workers' Party and the masses of our women, and a reliable assistance to our party.

The Korean Democratic Women's League has inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and waged by Comrade Kim Il-song, and it adopts his great revolutionary thought as its guiding thought.

The Korean Democratic Women's League struggles under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party to assure the total victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic, to realize the tasks of anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution, and to build socialism and communism.

By firmly arming the League members with Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought and the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party, the Korean Democratic People's Republic strongly establishes the party's unitary ideological system. It tightly unites the League members around the Central Committee of the party led by Comrade Kim Il-song, and resolutely safeguards and executes Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations and the embodiment of his revolutionary thought, party lines and policies.

The Korean Democratic Women's League strongly arms women with communism and indoctrinates and fosters them as true mothers with a high degree of political knowledge and cultural level and as the best communist indoctrinators for younger generations. The League strives in many ways to have the broad strata of women actively participate in socialist construction and exhibit their patriotic devotion and creativity.

The Korean Democratic Women's League struggles to strengthen its unity with the broad patriotic women of South Korea, to liberate them from American imperialist colonial rule, and to realize the self-determined unification and independence of the fatherland. The League fights for the solid unity with the socialist countries that support the unification and independence of the fatherland and with the progressive women of the whole world, and for the firm peace of Asia and the world.

STATE ORGANS

Supreme Sovereign Organ

Supreme People's Assembly: The Supreme People's Assembly is the supreme sovereign organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Legislative power is exercised only by the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly is composed of delegates elected by secret ballot on general, equal, and direct principles of election, and its term of office is four years.

The Supreme People's Assembly convenes regular sessions and extraordinary sessions. The regular session is convened twice a year, and an extraordinary session is convened when deemed necessary by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly or when requested by more than one third of the delegates.

The Supreme People's Assembly may exercise its power beyond the term of office determined in the Constitution when an extraordinary situation occurs.

The First Supreme People's Assembly was organized of 572 delegates selected in the elections held on 25 August 1948 in North Korea and South Korea.

The Second Supreme People's Assembly was organized of 215 delegates selected in the elections held on 27 August 1957.

The Third Supreme People's Assembly, comprised of 383 delegates, was selected in the elections held on 9 October 1961.

The current Fourth Supreme People's Assembly is composed of 457 delegates selected in the elections held on 25 November

Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly: This is the supreme sovereign organ during the recess of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is elected at a session of the Supreme People's Assembly, and is comprised of a President, Vice President, Secretary General, and members.

The President and Vice Presidents of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly were elected at the first session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly (December 1967).

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is responsible in its activities to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Central Executive Organs of the State

Cabinet: Prime Minister, Kim Il-song. The cabinet is the supreme executive organ of the sovereign power of the state, and it may issue decisions and decrees according to the constitution and laws. Decisions and decrees promulgated are compulsorily enforced with the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The cabinet controls and guides directly the activities of the ministries and organs of the government.

The cabinet is comprised of a Premier, First Deputy Premier, Deputy Premiers, ministers, committee chairmen, and other necessary members.

The cabinet is responsible in its activities to the Supreme People's Assembly, and during the latter's recess to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The incumbent cabinet was organized at the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with the esteemed and cherished leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song, as the head.

Local Sovereign Organs

People's Assemblies at All Levels: The local sovereign organs in provinces, cities (districts), counties, villages (townships, workers' districts, and streets) are corresponding people's assemblies.

People's Assemblies at all levels are comprised of delegates selected by secret ballot on the principle of general, equal, and direct election.

The provincial people's assemblies are elected for a term of office of four years. The municipal (district), the county, and the village (township, workers' district, and street) people's assemblies are elected for a term of office of two years.

The regular session of the provincial, municipal (district), and county people's assembly is convened once every six months. The regular session of the village (township, workers' district, and street) people's assembly is convened once every three months. Extraordinary sessions are convened when deemed necessary by people's assemblies concerned or when requested by more than one third of the delegates of the people's committees concerned.

In their activities, people's assemblies at all levels act according to the laws, orders, and decisions of the cabinet and other superior organs.

People's Committees at All Levels: The provincial, municipal (district), county, and village (township, workers' district, street) people's committees are the executive organs of the corresponding people's assemblies and local executive organs of the state.

People's committees at all levels are comprised of a chairman, vice chairman, chief secretary, and committee members elected at a session of the corresponding people's assemblies.

People's committees carry out all executive tasks of the state in their respective jurisdictions according to the decisions and directives of the corresponding people's assemblies and superior organs.

In their activities, people's committees at all levels are responsible to the corresponding people's assemblies and superior people's committees. All people's committees are unifiedly controlled by the cabinet and obey the latter.

People's committees at all levels continue to perform their duties even after the expiration of the term of office of the corresponding people's assemblies until new peoples assemblies are elected.

The Courts and Procurator's Office

The Courts: Justice in our country is administered by the Supreme Court, and provincial, municipal, and county courts.

Verdicts are announced and executed in the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The courts are organized by elections. The Supreme Court is elected in secret ballot by the Supreme People's Assembly, and provincial, municipal, and county courts by the corresponding people's assemblies.

The Procurator's Offices: Procurators watch whether or not the public employees of ministries, their dependent organs, and mass organizations and citizens correctly and sincerely abide by laws and decisions.

The head of the Procurator's Office is the Procurator General appointed by the Supreme People's Assembly; provincial, municipal and county procurators are appointed by the Procurator General.

Procurators are not subordinated to local sovereign organs, but independently perform their duties.

POLITICS

1968, The Year of Struggle and Victory

The rewarding year of 1968 was a year of struggle and victory; the year was filled with many events of enormous historical significance in revolution and construction. The year was embossed with new victories and accomplishments that would go down in the history of the fatherland as the constant and steady marching toward the victory of the revolution.

The year, 1968, was recorded in the history of the fatherland as a year during which our people, upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's ten-point major political program, thoroughly implemented his concept of self-identity and the revolutionary line of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense, and thus further exalted a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction. The year will be glorified particularly as a year when the legitimacy of our revolutionary cause and its great victory were demonstrated at home and abroad in marking the glorious 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It will also be glorified as a year when Comrade Kim Il-song published a great Marxist-Leninist document of our time entitled, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence of Our People and the Powerful Weapon for Socialist and Communist Construction. It is a new program of struggle for the total victory of socialism and its ultimate victory, for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, and for the victory of the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist and anti-American struggle.

This year will be recorded in the history of the fatherland as a year when our people decisively punished the arrogant and shameful machinations of the American imperialists in provoking a new war, which was further intensified after the "Pueblo"

incident and forced the American imperialists again to kneel before the Korean people. Thus during 1968 our people demonstrated to the whole world the strength of our party's self-defensive defense line and the unflinching revolutionary stance of our people. Also during this year the flame of anti-American national salvation was fanned more strongly in South Korea.

During 1968, firmly rallying around our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song the people further vigorously stepped up socialist construction in the northern half in spite of the complicated internal and international situation, and registered new gigantic accomplishments in political, economic, cultural, military, and all other fields. During the year our people strongly accelerated the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland, and actively contributed to the development of the world revolution.

The most valuable accomplishment we achieved in revolution and construction during 1968 was a gigantic advance made in tightly organizing our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically by establishing the party's unitary ideological system throughout the entire party and society and by further revolutionizing and transforming the working class.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, stated as follows: "...The most vital problem in accelerating our socialist construction and in strengthening the revolutionary base is to strengthen the party as the general staff of the revolution and to firmly unite all people around the party through indoctrination and remolding; that is, to tightly organize the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, pp 365-266)

During 1968, based on the firm principle of stressing the primacy of the ideological revolution, the Korean Workers' Party vigorously pursued the party-wide task of political and ideological indoctrination in order to arm party members and toilers with the party's unitary ideology, Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought, and to revolutionize and transform them into the working class.

Using centers for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history as the bases for the party's ideological task, all organs and all units throughout the country further intensified the job of deeply mastering the leader's great revolutionary thought, the wisdom of his leadership, and his high morality through the study of his glorious revolutionary history, and of systematically and comprehensively studying and learning the embodiment of his great revolutionary thought, party lines and policies.

During 1968 many national conferences such as the National Conference of Families of Deceased Patriots and War Dead, the National Conference for the Mobilization of Youth, the Second National Conference of Pioneers of the Ch'ollima Work Team Movement, the Conference of the Soldier Activists of the Red Banner Companies of the Korean People's Army, and the Fourth Congress of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions, were organized at Comrade Kim Il-song's personal initiative and guided directly by him. Those meetings served as an important impetus for firmly arming youth, the families of deceased patriots and war deads, the pioneers of the Ch'ollima work team movement, toilers, the entire working class and members of the trade unions, the soldiers activists of the red banner companies and all soldiers, with Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought; for training them better as the leader's faithful revolutionary fighters with the party's firm unitary ideological system; and for vigorously accelerating the great Ch'ollima march by letting their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activism be highly exhibited in economic and defense construction.

As the struggle of party members and toilers to establish the party's unitary ideological system and to revolutionize and transform themselves into the working class was further intensified and the Ch'ollima work team movement was expanded and intensified. The party members and toilers' spirit of being boundlessly loyal to the leader, of thinking and acting anywhere, anytime in accordance with the leader's ideas and intentions, of defending the leader with their lives, and of unconditionally accepting and implementing his exhortations and party policies began to prevail throughout the entire society. And the entire country was turned into a grand in red family marching in unity.

The unflinching political and ideological unity of the entire party and all the people firmly united around the leader with a unitary ideology and will. Our revolutionary ranks based on this have now become invincible forces that no power can break up. This is a firm guarantee for complete victory in our revolution.

The commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, a great national celebration held in 1968, was a historic event which demonstrated at home and abroad the united power of our people and the glorious accomplishments of our revolution and filled our people with a great national pride and strong confidence in the revolution.

In his historic report at the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically and theoretically summarized the great victories and accomplishments our people achieved during the past 20 years, and proposed a new programmatic task of struggle for consolidating

and developing the socialist system in the northern half and achieving the total victory of socialism, for accelerating the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland, for overthrowing the American imperialist world strategy, and for stepping up the cause of the overall international revolution.

Comrade Kim Il-song's report, which gave full answers to the pressing problems awaiting solution in the development of our revolution and the world revolution, is a great Marxist-Leninist document of classic significance which orderly systematizes and synthesizes profound thought, scientific theories, and outstanding policies concerning revolution and construction during the period from the national liberation and the democratic revolution to the total victory of socialism. It is an outstanding contribution to the enrichment of the experiment of the international communist movement and a treasure house of the Marxist-Leninist ideology and theory.

Comrade Kim Il-song's report truly gave the nation a powerful weapon of ideological theory and practice for charting the bright future of the revolutionary victory of our people and confidently advancing the revolution and construction, and further aroused our people to a more vigorous waging of the struggle.

During 1968 our people further exalted the revolutionary upsurge in the struggle to implement the line for the concurrent advance of economic construction and defense construction and strongly stepped up the Ch'ollima march, thus achieving gigantic accomplishments in strengthening self-sufficient national economic potential and self-defensive defense potential.

Our working class and toilers who were boundlessly loyal to the summoning of the party and the leader mightily upheld the party's combative slogans proposed in coping with the prevailing situation they also upheld the decisions of the 17th and 18th plenum of the Central Committee of the Fourth Party Congress, and Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions at the second national conference of pioneers of the Ch'ollima work team movement and at the national conference for the mobilization of youth. They waged the revolutionary struggle with the thrust of Ch'ollima to double and triple their work without wasting even a moment, smashed conservatism and stagnation everywhere, and advanced and advanced again, and struggled and advanced again with the thrust of Ch'ollima.

In this way many factories and enterprises throughout the country achieve epochal accomplishments in fulfilling the current year's plan ahead of schedule before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic. In particular during this year, workers

in the forestry and coal industry sectors became the victors who first scaled with their heroic labor the high peaks of lumber and coal production in the Seven-Year Plan proposed by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, and immensely contributed to accelerating our economic and national construction. 1968 registered a 15% growth in gross industrial output over 1967 which showed an increase of 17% over the preceding year.

This shows that as the level of the ideological consciousness of toilers and their self-conscious enthusiasm is elevated with the progress in the ideological revolution under socialism and the economic basis is fortified with the realization of the technological revolution, reserves for production growth are expanded, and accordingly labor productivity is boundlessly increased and production develops at a rapid rate.

Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "...The socialist relations of production open up a broad avenue for endlessly developing productivity, and the socialist state can systematically and rapidly develop technology by taking advantage of such potential. It is the lawful process of socialist and communist construction that old technology is replaced with new technology, new technology is taken over by new technology, manual labor is mechanized, mechanization evolves into semi-automation, and semi-automation develops endlessly into automation. It is a self-evident truth that in the socialist society labor productivity is endlessly increased and production grows at a high rate with the rapid development of technology." (On Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy, p 3)

During 1968 our working class and toilers turned out a 1,000 horse-power heavy dredge boat and a 6,000 ton press, completed the electrification of the Kowon-Hungwon rail line, and achieved a host of glorious laboring valor. Our industry was further reorganized and reinforced. The large scale motive power base and new capital constructions progressed and were completed in the metal and building material sectors and other sectors of the national economy. Thus the self-sufficient basis of our industry was further fortified.

Upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question and his instructions at the National Conference of Agricultural Workers, our workers in the agricultural sector and cooperative farm workers strongly waged the struggle in 1968 as a movement of the whole people to increase the per chongbo production by 500 kilograms, correctly enforced the sub-team management system, and tenaciously struggled to carry out farming in a scientific and technological manner. Consequently, in spite of the largest droughts in scores of years, they reaped unprecedented bumper crops throughout the nation.

The large bumper crops of 1968 show us that our agricultural has been firmly elevated to a strong material-technological and scientific basis which enables the constant growth of agricultural production without being affected by fluctuations in climatic conditions and without being wavered by droughts or floods.

In coping with the prevailing situation of our party and people in 1968, we focused our power largely on the strengthening of defense potential and further fortified our impregnable national defense.

In his address delivered at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, Comrade Kim Il-song made an accurate assessment of the prevailing situation in our country brought about by one of the more frenzied machinations of the American imperialists after the incident of the armed spy ship, Pueblo. He declared the unflinching revolutionary stand of responding with retaliation to the enemy's "retaliation," and with a full-scale war to a full-scale war. And he proposed the combative task of preparing a full posture capable of smashing the enemy with one stroke, if he should recklessly challenge our country.

This address delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song made the enemy shudder with immense fear. It excited our People's Army and people with a firm conviction in victory, with a new combative thrust, and with the spirit of defeating the enemy.

As our party's self-defensive defense line was thoroughly implemented, the heroic People's Army was further strengthened as a matchless revolutionary force thoroughly armed politically and ideologically and equipped with modern weapons and the latest military technology and materiel. As all the people were armed and defense installations were strongly built in all parts of the country, the defense posture of the whole people and the country was further consolidated.

Thus we were able to crush every step of the enemy's daily intensifying machinations for provoking a war, and to strongly safeguard the security of the fatherland and the people by capturing the American imperialist armed spy ship, Pueblo, which dared to engage in espionage and hostile acts after deeply penetrating into our territorial waters.

When we captured the Pueblo, the American imperialists dispatched the largest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier afloat, the Enterprise, to the Sea of Japan, and threatened us by sending more planes to South Korea.

However, our people and the People's Army who were ready to sacrifice everything for the independence, honor, and dignity of the fatherland, monolithically united themselves around our great leader. With full preparations to response with retaliation to the enemy's "retaliation," and with a full-scale war to his full-scale war, our people and the people's army tenaciously fought and held on resolutely and staunchly to the end.

After desperately resisting with their insistence on innocence for a whole year the American imperialists publicly apologized for the aggressive act they had committed, and they were forced to pledge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that they would never repeat such a crime.

During 1968 while vigorously pushing for economic construction and defense construction at the same time, our party and government adopted major steps for improving the material-cultural life of our people.

For the successful enforcement of the general nine-year compulsory technical education plan, the party and the state invested large sums of fund in further fortifying the material-technical basis of schools of all grades, in increasing the number of day nurseries and kindergartens, in supplying better quality clothing to students and children, and in improving children's care and indoctrination. The party and the state awarded many benefits for the improvement of the people's livelihood by improving the supplying of subsidiary food to toilers by massively building large-scale chicken farms, by building toilers' houses in urban and rural areas, and by reducing the prices of some consumer goods.

All those measures for the improvement of the people's welfare are permeated with the paternal love and solicitude of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader who always puts forth all his energy in improving the people's livelihood were made solely under the wise and outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader who embodies the great concept of self-identity in all fields of revolution and construction of a new society, and who has led out people to a boundless revolutionary upsurge, victory, and glory along the revolutionary line of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense.

All accomplishments attained in 1968 vividly illustrate again how matchlessly superior our socialist system is and how powerful our self-sufficient national economy.

During 1968 our people achieved truly great accomplishments under our leader's outstanding and refined guidance in the

political, economic, military, and cultural fields. And by firmly reinforcing our revolutionary base they took great strides in making full preparations for meeting the major revolutionary event of unification of the fatherland.

During 1968 the people in the southern half of the republic too attained great results in the struggle aimed at terminating American imperialist colonial rule over this land and unifying the fatherland.

During 1968 the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots exhibited boundless trust and admiration toward Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader who always has a deep concern for those who are waging the bloody struggle amidst the lack of rights, the difficulty in livelihood, and harsh oppression under the fascist terrorism of the American imperialists and their lackeys. It is Comrade Kim Il-song who illuminates the future path of the struggle and the victory. Complying with the lines and policies he proposed for the South Korean revolution and for the unification of the fatherland, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots vigorously waged an anti-American national salvation struggle in many forms including armed struggle.

The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is being organized with each passing day, and the main forces of the revolution are being rooted deeply and expanded in the people. Their struggle is thus developing into a struggle to overthrow the American imperialists and their lackeys and to seize political power.

With unflinching determination to rise up and fight rather than to sit idly by and die, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots are tenaciously fighting the enemy in the cities and in the countryside, underground, on hills, and even in prisons and in court rooms. They are making the American imperialists and their lackeys shudder with anxiety and fear. All the foregoing facts show that no matter how frenziedly the American imperialists and their lackeys engage in barbaric oppression against the people and in anti-communist commotion in order to maintain their colonial rule (already shaken to its foundations), and no matter how hard they intensify their policy of war and aggression, they never can break down the indomitable revolutionary fighting will of the South Korean people or check their surging revolutionary advance.

Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "The precious revolutionary accomplishments of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people amassed in the sacred struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people and for the unification and independence of the fatherland will shine long in our glorious

revolutionary history." (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence of Our People and the Powerful Weapon for Socialist and Communist Construction, p 81)

During 1968, holding high the revolutionary guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song in a strange country far from the fatherland, the Korean citizens residing in Japan fully exhibited pride in being citizens of the republic and continued all their patriotic enthusiasm and devotion to superbly fulfill the sacred tasks they faced.

The Korean citizens residing in Japan vigorously waged a struggle to keep their utmost patriotic enthusiasm and to successfully implement the tasks of the 20th anniversary of the founding of their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They armed themselves strongly with Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought and our party's concept of self-identity, and further reinforced the organization of the General Federation of Korean Residents In Japan.

The Korean citizens residing in Japan repelled every step of the daily intensifying persecution of the Japanese reactionaries under American imperialist instigation, resolutely safeguarded their democratic national rights, and registered great advances in the struggle to terminate American imperialist colonial rule in South Korea and achieve the self-determined unification of the country. The Korean citizens residing in Japan also expanded and developed their friendly relations with the progressive peoples of the world, including the Japanese people, and greatly contributed to enhancing the international prestige of the republic.

During 1968 our party and the government pursued a correct foreign policy based on Marxist-Leninist principles and a thoroughgoing concept of self-identity to achieve new results in the field of foreign relations.

During this year, in compliance with the lines and policies proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, the party and people firmly adhered in international relations to the principles of proletarian internationalism and the class viewpoint. They tenaciously fought American imperialism, the ring leader of world reaction, on a fierce anti-imperialist front. They vigorously waged the struggle to rally broad anti-American forces, and to have the peoples of all countries jump on American imperialism to cut off its legs and thus to step up its downfall.

Comrade Kim Il-song, in his report given during the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic,

and his treatise published on the first anniversary of Che Guevara's death, "The Great Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African, and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," showed a deep analysis of and insight into the demands of the current international situation and the overall world revolution. Comrade Kim Il-song enunciated our party's determined standpoint and accurate strategic and tactical policy for strengthening the unity of the current international communist movement and the solidarity of the socialist camp and for further intensifying the anti-imperialist anti-American struggle on an international scale.

Under the refined leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, our party and the government of the republic enhanced their international position and authority even more than before thanks to glorious victories in revolution and construction, to a principled foreign policy, and to the outstanding contribution they made to the international communist and labor movement.

Today the people of the whole world boundlessly admire and respect Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, as one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and labor movements; and as the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our time, they deeply study his works and find in them great conviction and encouragement.

They highly evaluate his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a "great principles and programmatic document concerning the overall socialist revolution and socialist construction," as the "communist manifesto of the mid-20th Century," and as the "Great Marxist-Leninist document of our time with classic significance." They highly praise his treatise, "The Great Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African, and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," as a "great textbook and weapon for the struggle for the revolutionary people," and express their absolute support and sympathy.

The fact itself that during 1968 delegations from many countries of all continents of the world and from many organizations visited our country to attend the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our fatherland, literally proves how high the international prestige of our party and state is.

All the victories we won during 1968 in the political, economic, cultural, military, and all other fields are the results of the outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people who has led our nation the past 40 years down the sole path of victory and glory from the time he first launched his revolutionary activities.

For this reason our people were complete in their utmost trust and respect toward our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, in 1968, the year of victory and glory, and they fortified their burning resolution to remain loyal forever to the sole revolutionary path charted by him.

ECONOMY

During 1968 our people thoroughly implemented the party's strategic line proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, for concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction, and achieved gigantic results in strengthening the self-sufficient economic power of the nation and the self-defensive national defense potential.

Being boundlessly loyal to the party's and the leader's summons, our heroic working class and agricultural toilers highly upheld both the combative slogans in response to the prevailing situation during this year and Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations issued at the 17th and 18th plenum of the Central Committee of the Fourth Party Congress, at the National Conference for the Mobilization of Youth, and at the Second National Conference of the Pioneers of the Ch'ollima Work Team Movement. They smashed all conservatism and stagnation and advanced; advanced, struggled, and again advanced with the thrust of Ch'ollima.

During 1968, in response to the more tense situation after the Pueblo incident provoked by the American imperialists, we were compelled to direct greater force than envisaged to national defense construction. We experienced severe droughts rarely witnessed in history and consequent economic difficulties such as the reduction in electric power supply.

However, having rallied as one around the party and our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, our people surmounted all difficulties and waged the struggle without losing even a moment. Thus they succeeded in epochally increasing again gross industrial output to 115%, and food grain production to 111%.

In particular the red coal miners of the whole country, boundlessly elated by the leader's enormous concern with the development of the coal industry, waged a spectacular laboring

struggle. As a result during 1968 they scaled before anyone else the peak of coal production envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan for the national economy.

All these accomplishments made in the industrial and agricultural fields during 1968 again convincingly demonstrated that the more we pursue the ideological revolution and the technological revolution, the greater the reserves of production are; and it also demonstrates that production grows at the endlessly high rate, even if the scale of the economy is vastly expanded.

During 1968, following the basic direction for our economic development charted by Comrade Kim Il-song, the party and the government effectively utilized already completed economic assets to concentrate on the normalization of production and the improvement of the quality of products while massively carrying out large-scale capital construction to further expand the economic basis of the country.

In view of the tense situation brought about by the machinations of the American imperialists to provoke a new war, the state was compelled to direct greater force than envisaged in its plan for national defense construction. In spite of this, the state appropriated vast funds equivalent to 48.9% of the total budgetary expenditure for the development of the national economy and a large portion of this for capital construction.

Consequently, a new production basis for industrial products to utilize rich national natural resources was organized and existing factories and enterprises were further reorganized and reinforced. Thus our independent and self-sufficient industry was more rapidly developed and great strides were made in production and construction.

In order to fully meet the rapidly increasing demands of the national economy for raw materials, fuel, and motive power, the party and the state awarded priority to the development of the electric power industry and extractive industry over all other sectors of the national economy.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, taught us as follows: "It is the basic condition for developing production in all industrial sectors and for further developing the national economy to give priority to electric power industry and extractive industry." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 555)

In compliance with the party policy for giving priority to electric power industry over all other sectors of the national economy, this sector stepped up the construction of large-scale

electric power stations to full operation of a thermal power station with a 500,000 kilowatt capacity, and massively carried out the construction of large-scale hydro-electric and thermal power stations. It further reorganized and reinforced existing power stations and successfully undertook the construction of medium and small-scale power stations. As a result, the motive power basis of the nation was more strongly fortified, the seasonal fluctuations of electric power production were eliminated, and the increasing demands of all sectors of the national economy for electric power were satisfied.

The mining and coal mining sector firmly upheld the principle proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, for developing the extractive industry - i.e., the principle of giving priority to geological exploration, of realizing the technological revolution, and of aggressively promoting scientific research work. Thus this sector increased its ranks of geological exploration workers, actively mechanized and semi-automated such arduous and time-consuming works as excavation and transportation, and further increased the proportion of open air excavation.

Thus extractive industry, the first process in industry, was given priority over the development of the processing industry, and the raw materials and fuel basis of the nation were strongly organized.

Boundlessly encouraged by the leader's enormous concern with the development of coal industry, the red coal miners of the whole country concurrently developed large-scale coal mines and medium and small-scale coal mines and waged a spectacular laboring struggle to win in 1968 the first honor of scaling the peak of coal production envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan.

By appropriating funds for capital construction amounting to 1.7 times that of the preceding year for the rapid growth of the metal industry, the state in 1968 reorganized and expanded existing steel and iron works and massively carried out the construction of new ferrous metal metallurgic plants.

Thus, the metallurgic base which is used to measure the level of industrialization and economic power of the nation was further fortified, the production of iron and steel materials demanded in economic construction and defense construction showed large increases, and the self-sufficiency of our metal industry was further increased.

During 1968 under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, the machine industry sector further fortified the material-technological basis of machine industry along the revolutionary line charted by the leader at the Party Delegates'

Conference for concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction, and effectively implemented the tasks the sector faced, contributing to the strengthening of socialist economic construction and defense potential).

Having put forth their large energy into the development of the machine industry, the nucleus of heavy industry and the base of the technological progress in all sectors of the national economy, the party and the government appropriated in 1968 vast amounts totalling 2.3 times that of 1967 for capital construction in this sector in order to build a large number of large-scale modern machine plants such as the Youth Electric Appliance Plant, and medium and small-scale factories and branch factories.

Machine workers, being boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, effectively utilized existing factories and the newly build machine base to produce heavy equipment such as a 6,000 ton press, a 1,000 horsepower heavy dredger, and a 3,000 ton class heavy ship, and precision machines. They produced by themselves various facilities needed in the construction of large scale power stations, chemical plants, building material factories, and various types of steel-made daily necessities.

In the chemical industry sector great change was registered.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, exhorted us as follows: "The massive introduction of chemicalization into all sectors of the national economy is an important trend in the development of modern science and technology and is a powerful factor for accelerating production growth. We must continue putting forth great force in developing the chemical industry in order to further expand and reinforce the raw material base, to accelerate the chemicalization of the rural economy, and to alleviate the arduous labor of the peasants." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 558)

In compliance with this programmatic exhortation of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, the state invested vastly in expanding urea fertilizer plants, vinalon plants, chemical fiber plants, synthetic resin factories, and tire factories, and aggressively undertook the construction of crude oil refining plants.

In order to thoroughly implement the party's wise policy for concurrently developing large-scale chemical plants and medium and small-scale chemical factories, the chemical industry sector formulated organizational and technological measures to render more effective medium and small-scale chemical factories set up throughout the country. Consequently, the sector was able to make better use of latent production reserves in locality and to produce various types of chemical products.

Thus in 1968 alone the sector produced chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals in much larger quantities compared to the preceeding years, phosphota fertilizer and trace element fertilizer in particular, and supplied these to rural areas. In this way the sector vigorously supported and aided cooperative peasants' movement for increasing food grain production by 500 kilograms per chongbo.

In order to let bloom Comrade Kim Il-song's grandiose idea for providing our people with better quality clothing material and daily necessities in larger quantities, the chemical sector more firmly organized the raw materials base for light industry, including chemical fiber and synthetic resin, and rapidly developed the basic chemical industry so as to satisfy the demand for chemical products.

Consequently, our chemical industry has been developing, under the broad care and concern of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, as a fully-developed chemical industry and a reliable component of the self-sufficient national economy. It is comprised of both the inorganic industry and organic industry, capable of producing many types of chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, and chemical products, including chemical fiber and synthetic resin.

In order to meet the increasing demand for various types of building materials, especially cement, the state appropriated vast amounts of funds for capital construction in this sector in order to reorganize and expand existing cement factories and to effectively carry out new construction and expansion of building material factories in large numbers, including new cement factories.

The light industry sector stepped up its fight to normalize its production through the effective use of already available assets, to increase the variety of products, and to improve their quality.

While vigorously undertaking construction of new large-scale woolen textile mills, the sector completed the construction of many light industry factories such as fruit processing factories, rice mills, grape wineries, and refrigerated factories, and reorganized and expanded already existing light industry factories. Moreover, the sector stepped up the construction of many new factories, such as paper factories, kraft paper factories, and daily necessities factories, and reorganized and expanded already established light industry factories. Heavy fishing vessels and fishing gear and other types of vessels were supplied in larger quantities to further fortify the material-technological basis of fisheries.

Great strides were registered also in the construction, transportation, and communication sectors.

Even under the complicated and trying circumstances of 1968, we built with our own hands many modern large-scale factories during the one year period. It is the result of the wise and outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader who proposes the correct way and leads our people along this path to today's prosperity and flourishing, that we are carrying out the technological revolution with modern machine facilities produced in our own country and are rapidly improving the people's livelihood with commodities produced in our own factories.

With the powerful support and aid of industry, great results were achieved in the agricultural field in 1968.

Having put forth great force continuously for the development of the rural economy, the party and the government increased in 1968 the investment in capital construction in this sector and extended the assistance of the state to the cooperative peasants in their efforts for increased production of food grains.

With the powerful support and aid of the state, the agricultural toilers supported with their hearts the Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question expounded by Comrade Kim Il song, on esteemed and cherished leader, and his exhortations at the National Conference of Agricultural Workers held in February 1968, and vigorously pursued the movement for increasing food grain production by 500 kilograms per chongbo. As a result the largest bumper crops ever were harvested in this year. Meat production showed an increase of 126%; fruit production was almost doubled; and the production of silk cocoons was increased to 134%.

Thus in 1968 throughout the nation the food grain distribution was increased to 114% per family compared to 1967, and its cash share to 113%.

It is because of the guidance of the working class over the peasants, the assistance of industry for agriculture, and the aid of urban areas to rural areas intensified along the path charted by the Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, as well as the technological, cultural, and ideological revolutions vigorously waged in rural areas, that great successes were achieved in agricultural production in spite of many adverse natural conditions.

While our peasants used to rely on primitive farm implements for a long time, looked up only to favorable natural conditions, and were tormented with arduous work, they are receiving the powerful support and aid of a dependable self-sufficient

industry and are carrying out farming with the power of electricity and chemistry on fertile cooperative farms. Even if large floods and major droughts occur, they can still reap bumper crops and live like the rich farmers of the past.

During 1968 the livestock industry sector attained large accomplishments in the struggle to elevate this sector on to a scientific-technological basis and to further increase livestock output.

Comrade Kim Il-song built in P'yongyang, Songnim, and other places, modern chicken-egg farms and chicken meat factories which are important in the solution of the subsidiary food problem; and with the generalized experiences gained there, comrade Kim Il-song proposed massive construction of poultry farms throughout the country.

Firmly supporting the lofty intention of the leader, toilers developed a movement of the whole people to build 21 new modern large-scale poultry farms on the basis pointed out by the leader. The reorganized and expanded existing poultry farms, and newly built compound feed factories.

Thus the rear basis for the production of chicken eggs and meat were built in all provincial capitals and workers' districts throughout the nation, and those basis were specialized, intensified, and modernized with the latest technology.

Strongly upholding the decisions of the enlarged plenum of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee at Pukch'ong and the 16th plenum of the Central Committee of the Fourth Party Congress, the pomiculture sector concentrated its force on the technical management of orchards and the building of new orchards. New orchards were built for early-ripping fruits.

Thus during 1968 fruit production was increased two-fold and also the composition of variety of fruits was improved so as to supply tasty fruits throughout the four seasons.

During 1968 enormous success was gained in the field of defense construction.

In coping with the tense possible situation that a war may break out at any time because of the American imperialist machinations for provoking a new war, the Korean Workers' Party and the government of the republic put forth greater force than ever on the strengthening of defense potential. During this year, vastly expanded funds amounting to a 130% increase over 1967 were expended on defense costs.

With the thoroughgoing implementation of our party's self-defensive defense policy with its basic emphasis on the training of the entire military forces as cadre forces, the modernization of the entire forces, the arming of all the people, and the fortification of the entire stronger as a matchless revolutionary force equipped with modern weapons that is boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader. The defense system of the whole nation and the whole people was further fortified.

By capturing the American imperialist spy ship, Pueblo, which intruded deeply into the territorial waters of the republic, we once again demonstrated strongly the might of our revolutionary armed forces and the defense system of the whole people.

Beginning with the incidence of the Pueblo the American imperialist aggressors concocted a frantic war commotion and threatened the Korean people. However, by adopting a resolute posture of full preparation for responding with retaliation to "retaliation," and with an all-out war to an "all-out war," and taking a determined stand, the Korean people made the American imperialist aggressors publicly apologize for the aggressive action they had committed and pledge before the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not to repeat such an action again.

All the afore-mentioned accomplishments attained in the field of national defense are the glorious victories brought about by the strategic line for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction proposed and consistently upheld by Comrade Kim Il-song who had keen insight into the shift in the situation and the perspective of the development of our revolution. The accomplishments are also the victory of our party's military line.

All the foregoing successes reaped during 1968 in the fields of economic construction and defense construction once again vividly demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system established under the outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

Today all our toilers, rallied monolithically around the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people and the government of the republic, are further fanning high the flame of revolutionary upsurge in order to scale the peaks of the Seven-Year Plan and to advance the total victory of socialism and the major revolutionary event of unification of the fatherland.

INDUSTRY

Electric Power Industry

In the great ten-point major political program of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, exhorted us as follows as to the direction we must vigorously adhere to: "In developing electric power industry we must vigorously uphold the policy of properly combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations and thermal power stations, and of concurrently building large scale power station and medium- and small-scale power stations." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 555)

The central task of the electric industry in 1968 was to emphasize the firm building of the already established motive power base and to step up new constructions in order to expand and fortify this base in order to fully satisfy the rapidly growing demand of the national economy for electric power.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations to give priority to the motive power industry along with the extractive industry in the development of the national economy and thanks to his wise guidance and deep concern, a reliable motive power base for a self-sufficient national economy has been firmly organized during the past 20 years.

The motive power base of the nation was firmly laid through the struggle to implement the exhortations issued by Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, for properly coordinating the construction of hydroelectric power stations with that of thermal power stations by relying on domestic motive power resources and for concurrently advancing the construction of large-scale power stations and that of medium and small-scale power stations.

Particularly by building large capacity hydroelectric and thermal power stations and improving the electric power distribution system, the loss of electricity while in transmission was vastly reduced, and, moreover, electric power production was normalized even during the dry season.

Also by building medium and small-scale hydroelectric power stations in mountainous regions with rich water resources, in river basins in the inland areas, and building factory power stations at all factories and enterprises with large capacity boilers, the demand for electric power in localities where the national electric power system had not reached and the supplementary demand were satisfied to a considerable extent.

Consequently, the motive power base built in our country is accelerating the electrification of the country. In particular the medium and small-scale motive power base, along with the large-scale electric power base, is accelerating the electrification of mountainous rural regions, and thus actively contributing to the promotion of the technological, cultural, and ideological revolutions in rural areas.

The electric power industry sector which built a firm motive power base for a self-sufficient national economy through the struggle to develop hydroelectric as well as thermal electric power, large-scale as well as medium- and small-scale power stations, made the maximum use of the base in 1968 in order to normalize electric power production at a high level and to improve the quality of electric power supply.

After fully investigating and evaluating power generation facilities, water power structures, and the utilization of facilities and structures, large-scale hydroelectric power stations progressively replaced old water wheels with new ones, reorganized and reinforced water power structures, and scientifically operated generators in accordance with the accomplishments of the latest research. Consequently, they produced more electric power than before with the same quantity of water.

Thermal power stations concentrated on the normalization of operations of machine facilities, improved the combustion conditions of fuel, repaired worn-out parts of machines, and raised the operational level of machine facilities. Thus they systematically increased electric power production, and effectively satisfied the additional demand during the dry season.

Medium and small-scale power stations too more firmly established the power station operational system, constantly improved medium- and small-scale power generation facilities, improved the technical and practical level of workers, and satisfied to a considerable extent the local demand for electric power.

Upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortation to reduce the loss of electric power while in transmission, the electric power industry sector concentrated first of all on increasing the circulation capacity of the electric power system, effectively organized major trunk lines while increasing the capacity of power stations, and formulated mobile measures of electric power supply for the increasing major electric loads.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, exhorted us on the party policy for national electrification: "Our party policy for the electrification of the nation is to concurrently carry out the construction of hydroelectric power stations and that of thermal power stations and to simultaneously build large numbers of medium and small-scale power stations throughout the nation. By continually implementing the party policy for electrification we must extend in the near future electricity to all rural areas and to all peasant families." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 46)

Along the bright path charted by Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, the electric power industry sector is vigorously waging the struggle to complete rural electrification.

As of the end of 1968 electricity has been extended to 100% of our rural villages and to 91.2% of the total number of peasant families, and the many proportions of farm work have been carried out by electric motive power.

As a result, in our rural areas such works as thrashing, water pumping, animal feed preparations, cutting, and timber cutting have been mechanized; and the means of the ideological and cultural revolutions such as radio, wired broadcast transmitters, and electric appliances are widely used as in urban areas.

Also through the struggle to implement the decisions of the 11th plenum of the Central Committee of the Fourth Party Congress the electric power industry sector not only increased electric power but also economized large quantities of electric power.

While making the maximum use of facilities with a high standard of electric power consumption such as compressors, pumps, winches, and electric furnaces, all sectors of the national economy led by the chemical and metal industries made full use of air, steam, gas, and water made with much electric power, and thus constantly reduced the standard per unit electric power consumption of products.

At the same time excessively large electric motors were replaced with proper ones, processes with large electric power consumption were changed into processes with less or no electric power consumption, and much electric power was saved by eliminating the idle running of machines.

Thus, under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, our motive power industry was organized into a diversified motive power base free from the restrictions of nature, into an independent motive power base firmly relying on domestic resources, and into a motive power base capable of guaranteeing production under any adverse circumstances.

Coal Industry

During 1968, firmly upholding our esteemed and cherished leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic report at the Party Delegates' Conference, the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, and his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, workers, technicians, and office workers of the coal industry sector were the first ones to scale the peak of coal production in the seven-year national economic plan proposed at the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

The triumphant song of this victory symbolizes the legitimacy of the coal industry policy proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song and the wisdom of his leadership. It also is an expression of the boundless fidelity of red coal miners who are determined to carry out to the end the leader's exhortations and party policies under any adverse circumstances.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a congratulatory message to workers, technicians, and office personnel for being the first ones to scale the peak of coal production envisaged in the seven-year national economic plan and thus for greatly contributing to socialist economic and defense construction.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, not only quite early proposed the policy for concurrently developing large-scale coal mines and medium and small-scale coal mines and combining under ground coal mining with open-air coal mining for the rapid development of coal industry, but he also enunciated the three principles of giving precedence to geological

exploration, for intensifying the technological revolution, and aggressively promoting scientific research.

Further, through his on the spot guidance at the Ch'ollima coal mine where Comrade Kim Tong-yun worked, he made it possible to more thoroughly carry out the Taean work system in the coal industry sector, the production technology guidance system, the material supply system, and the rear area supply system. Also, by sending a large number of technicians and advanced machines he let the sector elevate itself on to a new scientific and technological basis.

Consequently, during the seven-year national economic plan period in the coal industry sector the volume of modern mining machine facilities was increased three-fold, the number of technicians and specialists increased by more than four times, and coal production also showed an increase by 2.5 times.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, in the great ten-point major program of the government of the republic, exhorted us as follows on several important problems posed in the current geological exploration work: "By increasing the ranks of exploration workers, by spectacularly developing preliminary exploration, and detailed exploration, and working exploration in particular, and by comprehensively introducing advanced exploration methods, we must improve the exploration rate and efficiency." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 555)

All coal mines and geological exploration teams were instructed to organize the ranks of exploration workers, led by test boring workers and geological investigators, with well-qualified workers, to intensify political task among them, and thus to responsibly undertake the task of developing coal resources.

By broadly accepting advanced exploration means such as boring and physical boring machines and advanced exploration methods led by the physical exploration method, coal mines and exploration teams at all places improved their exploration rate and efficiency.

As a result, the exploration sector provided through a detailed exploration and working exploration of already existing coal mines conditions for increasing the weight of high-calorie coal production at large-scale coal mines. The sector also provided large-scale coal mines and independent mining enterprises with conditions for developing a larger number of open-air mining sites and medium and small-scale mines.

All coal mines and exploration teams not only put forth much effort in the exploration of anthracite coal with comparatively many calories and soft coal and expanded the base for

high-calorie coal production, but also increased by far its production, thus contributing greatly to the strengthening the self-sufficiency of our steel processing industry.

Coal mines and exploration teams everywhere too sought out a large number of candidate sites for open-air coal mining, and used heavy machines to systematically develop them in a short period of time. Thus by broadly combining underground coal mining with open-air coal mining, coal production was normalized at a high level throughout the year in all parts of the country.

In an attempt to successfully implement the policy for simultaneously developing large, medium, and small-scale coal mines, probable sites for medium and small-scale coal mines were sought out throughout the country. Among them those coal mines with favorable excavation and transportation conditions were developed first with the support and aid of the large-scale coal mines. Consequently, considerable portions of coal production envisaged in the seven-year plan were produced at medium- and small-scale coal mines.

Emphasizing the need for waging the technological revolution in the coal industry sector Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, exhorted us as follows on several problems that ought to be unfailingly solved in the technological revolution: "It is extremely vital to vigorously wage the technological revolution in the extractive industry sector which require more arduous work than any other sector of the national economy. We must actively mechanize and automate all arduous and labor-consuming work, including excavation and transportation, at coal mines and mines, broadly introduce advanced excavation methods, and massively carry out open-air coal mining." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 556)

Coal mines in all parts of the country generally introduced the use of steel props in coal pits and steel props for multi-layer mine shafts. Moreover, by this action they made arduous and labor-consuming work into easy and interesting work by generalizing such advanced coal mining machines as the cylinder coal mining machines and the share-type coal mining machine, and increased by far the production of each coal miner.

All coal mines put forth immense effort in mechanizing and mechanizing excavation work as well as in mechanizing and automating transportation work. By revamping and unifying the transportation system and mechanizing and automating loading and unloading work and coordinating transportation lines in different directions, coal mines changed much of manual work into interesting machine work, and at the same time increased the rotation rate of coal mine cars.

In particular all coal mines broadly introduced the coal-vein-matrix mining method, the divided-layer coal mining method suited to the geological conditions of coal mines in order to mine coal with more efficiency, and also decisively increased the per pit coal load and the extractive rate.

Upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations to sustain in 1968 the thrust which led to the scaling of the peak of coal production in the seven-year plan and to further increase coal production, the coal industry sector is vigorously pressing forward in order to elevating the fuel base to a higher level and to continuously effect reform in coal production.

Mining Industry

Our red miners, who upheld the party policy for giving priority to the extractive industry and stepped up the Ch'ollima march, further fanned in 1968 the flame of the revolutionary upswing and achieved new heights in mineral production.

Thanks to the wise guidance offered by the party and our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and to the heroic struggle waged by all the red miners, our mining industry has made rapid expansion and development every year and has greatly contributed to the fortification of the self-sufficient nation economy of the socialist fatherland.

Under the banner of the republic during the past 20 years, gold, silver, and other treasures hidden for thousands of years were newly developed in all parts of the country. Thus the entire country was covered with a closely-knit mine network. Old mines too were endlessly revamped and expanded to face their "prime years."

As geological exploration was constantly intensified and new modern mining facilities were installed at all mines in compliance with our esteemed and cherished leader's grand scheme and paternal concern for giving decisive precedence to the first process of industry, the extractive industry and to freeing miners from arduous work, mineral production has become more diversified and its output also showed an increase more than ever.

The arduous work of miners who used to crush rocks with chisels and carry ores on their backs is being replaced by new types of drilling machines, compressors, electric trains, mining machines, and automobiles manufactured with the wisdom and ability of our people.

For the rapid development of the mining industry, the state in 1968 again increased by far over 1967 the investment for capital construction in this sector. The state distributed a larger number of various modern mining machines and facilities to mines.

During the past 20 years our mining industry has made spectacular progress beyond recognition along with all other sectors of the national economy.

On the need for developing the extractive industry Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, exhorted us as follows: "What is important in developing the extractive industry is to firmly abide by the three principles of giving precedence to geological exploration, of realizing the technological revolution, and to aggressively promoting research work." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 555)

During 1968, too, the mining industry sector adhered to the leader's exhortations. In particular it aggressively mechanized and automated all arduous and labor-consuming work such as mining and transporting work, and at the same time it continuously intensified preliminary exploration, working exploration and detailed exploration. It intensified the struggle to broadly introduce advanced mining methods and to comprehensively process ores, and thus caused a new revolutionary upsurge in mineral production.

Under the guidance of party organizations, the mining and industry sector more thoroughly established the Tae'an work system, carried out political work, and tightly organized production technology guidance for mine pits and material and rear supply works, thus further fanning the flame of the reform.

As a result mines in all parts of the country compared to 1967 by far more metals. Miracles of the century were made in that one mining pit produced the quantity of metal equivalent to that produced by one entire mine, a company produced the share formerly produced by the pit, and a platoon produced the share that used to be produced by the company.

At mines where Comrades Kim Yun-yong, Im Pyong-son, and Kim Chung-son worked brilliantly, the annual mineral production plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule including the task for increased production, and these mines were subsequently honored with congratulatory telegrams from the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee.

Amidst this proud struggle, the red miners at the mine where Comrade Kim Yun-yong worked firmly supported our esteemed

and cherished leader's on the spot instructions and achieved the revolutionary event of reaching 2 years ahead of schedule the peak of minerals production the paternal leader instructed to be scaled in 1970.

In order to mine more rapidly and more efficiently metals needed for economic and defense construction, the red coal miners at this mine further intensified high speed excavation movements, in accordance with the exhortations of the party and the leader, and put forth their strongest efforts in excavation. In this way they secured a three years reserve of minerals and a six months' reserve of ores, stepped up the mining rate, and improved both the grade of ores and the recovery rate of ores in the ore processing.

The miners at this mine who rose up for the combat and upheld the revolutionary slogan, "The demand of the party and the leader is the authorized capacity and the norm," stepped up their work by not wasting even a minute or a second in their revolutionary pursuit and intensified the technological renovation movement. Thus in six months they excavated pits equivalent to pits excavated during a two-year period, and they established the record of mining ores in only one month equivalent to ores dug in the whole of 1944, the highest production year before the liberation.

At other mines such as those where Comrades Im Pyong-son, Kim Chung-son, Yo Yong-baek, and Pak Yong-su worked, miners concentrated on the excavation of pits and maintained the proportion of 5: 5 between excavation and mining in labor force, equipment, and materiel. They tightly organized labor administration in the overall processes, accelerated the technological revolution, and with the available equipment and labor force mined much more ores compared to 1967.

Emulating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance exhibited by the anti-Japanese guerrillas, miners at all mines sought out what was not available and manufactured the items they did not have in sufficient quality and with mechanized and semi-automated work, they constantly improved mining methods, and even improved labor productivity two- and three-fold.

The Ho Ch'ung-son double Ch'ollima mining platoon, to which Comrade Kim Kyu-won belonged, collectively tackled the work concerning people, organized the work team as a combative organization that would carry out the summons of the party and the leader through fire and water, improved their equipment and work, invented a type of drilling machine, and thus achieved comprehensive mechanization of mining work. They consequently attained spectacular miracle of fulfilling in three and one half months the goal of the annual plan which was a two-fold increase over that of 1967.

The red miners at mines where Comrade Kim Ch'ol-un worked stepped up their work in order to mine more ores for the state, gave decisive precedence to soil stripping and excavation, properly managed mining equipment to increase its utilization rate, and broadly introduced new mining methods. They thus achieved the proud result of fulfilling the annual plan before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

By reorganizing and reinforcing ore processing workshops and introducing new ore processing methods, all mines increased by far the recovery rate in ore processing and the grades of ores as well.

In compliance with the party's exhortation, miners stepped up the movement for the multiplication of machine tools in order to more effectively organize engineering motive power workshops and to improve repair capability at pits. They also strengthened the preventive maintenance and repair of equipment. As a result the per unit productivity of drilling machines and excavators and the utilization rate of various types of equipment were markedly improved.

Metals Industry

Upholding the programatic revolutionary tasks Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, proposed in his report at the Party Delegates' Conference and in the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, that our Red steel workers who guarded the "hill 1211" of socialist construction steadily wage in 1968 also the struggle to more rapidly produce good-quality steel in larger quantities needed in economic and defense construction.

Red steel workers have galloped along the sole path of reform in response to the calls of comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, who has illumined in each period of revolutionary development the path for our steel industry to follow and who has concerned himself with paternal affection with the lives of furnace workers. Thanks to the heroic struggle waged by the workers, our steel industry has been rapidly strengthened and developed year after year during the past 20 years since the liberation.

Under the wise guidance of the party and our leader, our steel and iron works eliminated the lopsidedness of the past in leaning solely on pig iron production and massively produced with our own iron ores square steel, round steel, steel tubes, and special steel materials of different specifications, and thus

built a powerful modern ferrous metallurgical base capable of basically satisfying the demand of all sectors of the national economy for steel materials.

The party and the government markedly increased every year funds for capital investment for the development of the ferrous metal industry and paid serious attention to further strengthening the material-technological basis of all steel and iron works.

During 1968 the ferrous metal industry sector markedly increased the capacity of metallurgic facilities by reinforcing, in accordance with the tasks proposed in the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, the raw material processing and product processing capacity such as ore selection workshops, sintering and globular ore plants; reorganized accessory facilities, and broadly introduced advanced techniques such as the oxygen injection method; and drastically increased the capacity of metallurgic facilities. As a result, the assets to further increase iron and steel material production were strongly readied.

Iron and steel works in all parts of the country turned out with their own efforts equipment in large quantities and filled in the already operating production processes. They reinforced all sectors to increase the variety of steel materials, and to further develop alloy production. They increased by far the quantities of rolled steel materials, in particular thin plate and cold-rolled steel materials, and secondary processed materials.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, exhorted us as follows: "The development of the metals industry, the steel industry in particular, is an important mark in evaluating the level of industrialization and the economic power of the country." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 556)

Thanks to the high revolutionary enthusiasm and the creative laboring struggle of the steel workers, who held high the leader's exhortations and further intensified their wish to enrich and develop further the socialist fatherland and to accelerate the unification of the fatherland, new accomplishments were attained during 1968 in steel and iron material production.

In 1968 also the steel workers, who waged the struggle to make the maximum use of economic assets already developed along the basic direction defined by the Party Delegates' Conference for our economic development in the present stage organized with the effort of the masses the management of equipment fully exhibit the capacity of available equipment and to normalize production at a high level.

The steel workers at all places realized that all facilities, including blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, and electric furnaces, were valuable property for the happiness of our people and the prosperity of the nation as well as the weapon our conquering nature. They then not only intensified the preventive maintenance and inspection of facilities but also constantly remodeled them in order to constantly increase production.

The Red rolling steel workers at the Ch'ollima Kangson steel works, who rolled 120,000 tons of steel pieces from the rolling furnace which had the authorized capacity of 60,000 tons in 1967, constantly improved the management of facilities. In 1968 their renovation resulted in elevating the rolling capacity to the 500,000 ton level.

Through the vigorous collective technological renovation movement, the steel workers of all places since the beginning of the year have revamped the furnace operation method and have broadly introduced new techniques to reduce the time of iron and steel making and to systematically elevate labor productivity.

Red furnace workers at the Hwanghae Steel Works scientifically analyzed the condition of furnaces and raw materials, boldly improved the insertion method, and added the crude oil injection method so as to use less coke and draw pig iron three or four times a day from all blast furnaces.

The open-hearth furnace workers at this works greatly increased heat at the time of insertion and melting and introduced the high speed melting method on the one hand, and on the other actively accepted advanced work methods such as rinsing the furnace base with steam before depositing so as to markedly reduce the time of steel making.

Also, the steel workers of Kangson, the birthplace of Ch'ollima, who continuously advanced and reformed with the thrust of the pioneers of the Ch'ollima movement in responding to the summons of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, burnt their hearts with revolutionary enthusiasm to further glorify our socialist system, further intensified collective reform at all outposts, and once again demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of the heroic Korean working class.

Particularly by using the leader's on the spot exhortations as a yardstick, the steel workers at Kangson intensified and developed the Ch'ollima work team movement to suit the demand of the revolutionary development and organized the work concerned with people, work concerned with equipment, and work concerned with books in order to increase the operation rate of equipment. By introducing advance techniques such as the oxygen injection

method and the lime powder injection method, they reduced the time of steel making and increased the quantity of steel per rotation. Thus by creating a superb model in all phases of work and life they were awarded the honor of the Ch'ollima factory.

By continuously intensifying creative cooperation with scientists and technicians in the ferrous metal industry sector, this sector with our rich anthracite coal during 1968 laid the material-technological basis for developing the steel industry and thus achieved new progress in the struggle to further reinforce self-sufficiency in the area.

All steel and iron works systematically reduced production costs by economizing various raw materials, materiel and labor, including fuel and electric power.

Thanks to the devoted laboring struggles of our Red steel workers, during 1968 production and construction were continuously and vigorously accelerated with our steel materials in economic construction and defense construction led by the machine industry, and capital construction.

Machine Industry

The machine industry, the foundation of the development of our national economy and the nucleus of heavy industry, recorded in the post-war period rapid strides at unprecedentedly high rates.

Already during the Fatherland Liberation War, which covered the entire country with the flame of war, Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, was convinced of the victory of the war; and he proposed the creation of the machine industry basis in our land for the building of a self-sufficient national economy and showed deep interest in and concern with its strengthening and development.

In each period and stage of the revolution and construction he illuminated the direction for the machine industry to follow. He personally visited machine plants all over the country, instructed specific means of production growth, and personally solved entangled problems, thus elevating our machine industry to a higher stage.

Consequently, the share of the machine industry in gross industrial output jumped from 7.4% in 1948 to 31.4% in 1967. And the rate of domestic self-sufficiency for machine facilities was 98.1%.

In only 15 years since the beginning of the machine industry, it has caught up with countries with more than a hundred years' of machine industry history. In this gigantic change machine plants all over the nation produced in 1968 vast quantities of machine facilities needed for technical reorganization and new construction in all sectors of the national economy. These include new types of metals, building materials, electric power, excavators, heavy refrigerated transport ships, heavy dredgers, new types of the latest electric engines, heavy trucks, and 6,000 tons presses.

In 1968 in only 15 days 1,000 horsepower heavy dredgers capable of replacing tens of thousands of men days per day were completed at shipyards, and in less than three months a 3,750 ton refrigeration ship was launched. Also the production of heavy and medium dredgers capable of replacing 300 to 1,500 man days per day was increased five times, and powerful heavy and medium machines were distributed throughout the country.

As a result of the rapid development of the machine building industry, the economic and military power of the nation was further strengthened, the mechanization, automation, electrification, and chemicalization of all sectors of the national economy were accelerated, and the superiority of our self-sufficient national was more fully exhibited.

These gigantic accomplishments attained in the machine industry in 1968 once again clearly demonstrated the power of our machine industry that has achieved in one year ten years' progress under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

Machine workers throughout the nation, who are sincerely loyal to our leader in pursuing sole path of creation, miracle, reform, and advance armed themselves firmly with the leader's great revolutionary thought and always gave precedence to political tasks in compliance with the demand of the Ch'ongsali-li spirit, the Ch'ongsal-li method, and the Tae'an work system. They fully exhibited the revolutionary work style and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance calling for the superior to assist the inferior, for the educated to teach and help the ignorant. Thus they successively created spectacular miracles and reforms.

In vigorously pursuing the machine tool multiplication movement kindled by the leader, tens of thousands of units of machine tools and accessories were produced outside the plan with the result that a better balance between processes and between types of machinery was maintained, and certain inadequate processes and types of machinery were supplemented and/or completed.

Also creative cooperation between workers, technicians, and scientists was further intensified, and great progress was registered in the introduction of the latest science and technology.

Consequently, in 1968 the production of comprehensive automatic high speed processing mills with a high degree of precision, a new type of grinding mill, and cutting mills was markedly increased. And the production of heavy machine tools such as 68-phase three-side automatic boring machines, rolling drilling mills, heavy presses, ten-ton class meter hammers, and new types of facilities was massively carried out.

Consequently, at the centers for material production the recovery rate of steel materials was further increased and considerable quantities of materials of various specifications were supplied by machine plants themselves. The production of large number of machine parts and accessories was transferred to the completion and assembly process from the process of material production directly through the forging die press.

Ever-increasing vast reserves and potentials for production growth as a result of the rapid progress made in the machine industry were also effectively mobilized and utilized.

Cherishing the exhortations Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, issued on 20 January 1967 at the National Conference of Machine Workers, machine workers throughout the nation further reorganized and reinforced the material-technological basis of large machine plants with already produced machine tools. They manufactured single-purpose machines and specialized processing equipment. With the labor force and equipment gained from the process numerous medium and small-scale machine factories all over the nation were organized and the workers continuously intensified and developed the specialization and cooperativization of production.

As a result of this the burden of large-scale machine plants in production was drastically reduced. The production of parts and accessories of thousands of different kinds of machinery difficult for processing and requiring many processes, was highly specialized, and its processing rate and quality were further improved. Accordingly, vast quantities of machine products which previously required several large-scale machine plants for production are now continuously produced at medium and small-scale factories.

Thus the basis for the production of heavy machines and the basis for the production of precision machines serving economic and defense construction, and the technical reorganization

of the national economy, including national land construction and the rural economy, have been further expanded and strengthened.

On the other hand, thanks to the powerful support and aid of large-scale machine plants the engineering and repair bases of factories and enterprises in other sectors of the national economy have been transformed into single machine production bases combining the production of machine facilities and their repair, and the machine repair bases of local industry plants and cooperative farms have also been organized much stronger than before.

Consequently, in 1968, 60 new types of the latest excavators, automation facilities, and thousands of machine facilities were manufactured at factories and enterprises of the heavy industry sector, including the mining, coal mining, chemical, building material, transportation and communication sectors.

Thanks to those gigantic accomplishments attained by pursuing the sole path charted by the party and our leader, at existing large-scale machine plants, at medium and small-scale machine factories, at the engineering and repair bases in all sectors of the national economy, and at all places where machine tools are installed our machine industry in 1968 carried out more effectively the party's line for concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction.

Such rapid development of the machine industry, which is the foundation of a powerful self-sufficient national economy and which plays a decisive role in the technological progress in all sectors of the national economy and in the strengthening of national defense, once again confirms that even as the economy develops and the scale of production subsequently expands, the economy can be rapidly strengthened and developed at a continuously high rate, if the revolutionary enthusiasm of the producing masses is enhanced and technology is developed.

Chemical Industry

As with all other sectors of our national economy under the wise guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, spectacular progress has been registered in the chemical industry also during the past 20 years.

The chemical industry completely eradicated the colonial lopsidedness and imbalance of the Japanese imperialist period, and completely rebuilt its image into one of a modern chemical industry encompassing organic, inorganic, and macro-molecular

chemical industries. This industry is an important and integral component of our powerful self-sufficient national economy.

In order to introduce chemicalization into all sectors of the national economy, a primary trend in the development of modern science and technology and a powerful factor for the acceleration of the development of productivity, in each period and stage of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, indicated the specific direction and method for the development of the chemical industry. He personally visited chemical plants to teach them the ways for developing production and to resolve pending problems.

Under our leader's wise guidance and concern a large number of modern chemical plants such as large-scale gasification of anthracite coal synthetic ammonia plant, urea, phosphatic and potassic fertilizer plants, large-scale chemical fiber plants using lime stone and arrowroots as raw materials, synthetic resin and farm chemical plants, pharmaceutical, acid, alkali and testing agent manufacturing plants, and medium and small-scale chemical plants were established all over the country.

By these the technological progress of the national economy was further accelerated and the natural resources of the nation were utilized with more diversity and effectiveness.

In particular, by solving the problem of light industry raw materials in a country with a small arable area we were able to lay a powerful foundation to always dependably guarantee the raw materials of light industry needed for the improvement of the livelihood of the people.

Especially with rapid development of the organic synthetics industry and gigantic strides made in the technological and scientific field in the development of the chemical industry, chemicalization was rapidly stepped up in all sectors of the national economy.

In order to rapidly elevate the chemical industry to a new and higher stage, during 1968 the party and the government invested vast sums of funds in capital construction.

Consequently, several construction works, including the construction of a crude oil refining plant and farm chemical plant, were undertaken earnestly. New chemical industry sectors were created, and new prospects for the diversified development of the chemical industry were opened up.

Thanks to the wise guidance provided by the party and our leader and their deep concern, and due to the high revolutionary

spirit and creative enthusiasm of the chemical workers sincerely loyal to our leader, during 1968 the chemical fertilizer and farm chemical production sectors continuously reorganized and expanded chemical fertilizer plants and normalized their production in order to accelerate the chemicalization of the rural economy as proposed in the Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question. The sectors also waged a vigorous struggle to increase the production of phosphatic and potassic plants and trace element fertilizers.

In particular upholding our paternal leader's lofty intention of liberating as soon as possible our peasants from arduous and labor-consuming farm work, chemical workers throughout the nation received active assistance from scientists and technicians to expand several times the capacity of farm chemical production and to induce reform in improving their variety and methods of application.

Thus during 1968 the production of hexachlorine and DDT, and other new and high efficiency insecticides and germicides was increased, and the production of 2.4 DCP and other types of herbicides and growth stimulants, as well as of urea, was expanded.

On the foundation of such accomplishments, during 1968 an earnest attempt was undertaken to create a basis for the insecticide and herbicide industry.

Based on the rapid increase in the production of chemical fertilizers and the rapid growth in farm chemical production, during 1968 enormous strides were registered in the realization of chemicalization in our socialist rural areas. Consequently, farming methods were further improved and a vista for realizing comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization in the production of food grains was opened up. In rural areas the largest bumper crops ever were harvested in spite of major droughts without parallel in many recent years.

In response to the rapid development of the livestock industry, the chemical industry sector marshalled its forces with considerable results to the struggle to produce animal feeds by chemical methods.

Much was accomplished in the organic chemical industry, in particular in the field of chemical fibers and synthetic resin industry sectors that serve to improve the people's livelihood.

In the chemical fiber industry sector the grade of products was improved and their processing method was technically further completed. Consequently, it was possible to produce in larger quantities good quality cotton, woolen, silk cloth, and other types of cloth materials to be supplied to the people.

In the synthetic resin sector, the production capacity of vinyl chloride factories was expanded, the production of various types of synthetic resin such as phenol, urea, and malamine resin was increased, and the production of new varieties of adhesives was industrialized.

As a result of this the production of daily necessities has rapidly grown, their variety was increased by far, and their quality was improved.

At the same time the acid and alkali industry, the foundation of the chemical industry, was expanded and strengthened, and pharmaceutical factories were expanded.

Also with the gradual diversified development of the chemical industry, the production of such chemical products as various types of paints, dyestuffs, pigments, chemical reagents, anti-septics, aromatics, and detergents showed rapid increase.

According to the party's policy for concurrently developing large-scale chemical plants and medium and small-scale factories, during 1968 a large number of medium and small-scale chemical factories were newly built and their material-technological basis was further fortified. As a result a new prospect for meeting more adequately the domestic demand for new chemical products and for industrializing the production of new chemical products was opened.

Thanks to such accomplishments made in the chemical industry sector during 1968, the weight of chemicalization in all sectors of the national economy was increased substantially. Accordingly, the economic and military power of the nation was further strengthened, and the living standards of the people were improved further.

Building Materials Industry

Under the wise guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and our esteemed and cherished leader, during the past 20 years our building materials industry developed from an extremely lopsided industry producing only cement into a modern building materials industry producing metal and chemical building materials.

In compliance with the basic line in economic construction of priority in developing heavy industry and simultaneously light industry and agriculture, the party and the state took steps to let the building materials industry catch up with the need to successfully guarantee the vast capital construction in all sectors of the national economy.

Thus during the past 20 years the material-technological basis of building materials was further fortified, and a new basis for building materials production led by metal and chemical materials was created.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, exhorted us as follows: "We must massively develop the production of cement, metal building materials, and chemical building materials in the building materials industry sector. In developing this sector we are to carry out the party's line for reorganizing and expanding already existing building materials factories, for effectively coordinating it with the construction of new ones, and for concurrently developing the large-scale national building materials industry and the medium and small-scale local building materials industry." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 559)

During 1968 the workers of the building materials industry sector kept in their minds the exhortations of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and marshalled all their force for the struggle to implement it.

The building materials sector first of all endeavored to intensify the study of the exhortations issued to the sector by the esteemed and cherished leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-song. This sector studied his writings and the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party, and sought to thoroughly establish the party's unitary ideological system. The sector gave precedence to political tasks in order to vigorously organize and mobilize workers, technicians, and office workers to successful execution of the revolutionary task.

Thus by massively developing the production of cement and metal building materials and chemical building materials, and by reorganizing and reinforcing already existing building materials factories, and appropriately coordinating this with the construction of new building materials factories, the sector further expanded and strengthened the large-scale national basis for the production of building materials.

At the same time the sector developed as a movement of the whole masses the medium and small-scale local building materials industry, increased substantially the weight of the chemicalization, mechanization, automation, and pressurization of building materials production, and vigorously pushed for the rapid growth of building materials production, for expanding their variety, and for decisively improving their quality.

In accordance with the party policy this sector further developed the production of basic building materials such as

cement, steel materials, lumber materials, as well as metal and chemical building materials so as to produce building materials in large quantities needed in economic and defense construction. By making effective use of already prepared economic assets, the sector steadily waged the struggle to normalize production at high levels.

Also by further perfecting the production structure of the building materials industry through proper coordination of this with some new construction and by further fortifying its material-technological foundation, production capacity was rapidly increased.

Thanks to the patriotic devotion and creative struggle of toilers in this sector, during 1968 a large number of factories and workshops were newly built, rebuilt or expanded. Consequently, the production of cement, metal building materials, chemical building materials, and lumber building materials was markedly increased.

During 1968 in compliance with the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, the building materials industry sector marshalled its forces for the waging of the struggle to raise cement production.

By further increasing the utilization rate of facilities through the improvement and fortification of the existing production facilities and their repair and maintenance, toilers in this sector not only normalized production at a high level but also adhered to the principle of effectively coordinating new construction aimed at further creating the capacity for cement production.

As a result the workers and technicians at the factory to which Comrade So Tong-hu belonged wholeheartedly accepted the leader's on the spot instructions and created by exhibiting mass heroism in a period of less than 100 days the miracle of building a baking furnace with their own technology and their own ability and these were awarded the honor of receiving a joint telegram of congratulation from the Party Central Committee and the cabinet of the republic. Moreover, in this sector new cement plants were built all over and reorganization and expansion projects were undertaken to increase baking furnaces.

Also, after aggressively seeking out local raw material resources and internal reserves, the sector through the movement of the whole masses built medium and small-scale cement factories all over the place and thus more adequately satisfied local demand for cement.

Along with new construction, by successfully implementing technological reorganization aimed at increasing the utilization

rate of existing facilities, the sector increased substantially the operational rate of baking furnaces and expanded storage capacity through reinforcing crushing drying capacity. By modernizing some processes based on the latest technology, the sector was able to normalize production at a high level.

Especially by taking technological measures to improve the quality of fireproof materials which are vital in the extended operation of baking furnaces, the sector reduced the frequency of repairs of those furnaces and extended the production period of cement.

During 1968 the production of metal building materials was also increased.

The sector aggressively pushed for tasks aimed at increasing the production and variety of important metal building materials and building tools such as steel pipes for central heating, radiators, steel sashes, and metal illumination devices.

A new machine workshop was built at the factory where Comrade Yi Yong-sik worked in order to organize a strong material-technological basis capable of producing by itself machine products and accessories needed in the building materials industry sector. Also by further reinforcing the technical provisions of metal building materials factories in all parts of the nation the sector made it possible to produce in larger quantities metal building materials with more diversity.

The sector further strengthened the production basis of chemical building materials which can be substituted for lumber and steel materials and which are significant in making light weight structures. In this way the chemicalization of building materials was vigorously stepped up.

As shown in the example at the factory in which Comrade Kim Song-mo worked where workers implemented the leader's on the spot instructions for increasing the comprehensive utilization rate of lumber materials and automated the production system of plywood, in the field of wooden building materials processing was improved; its basis was also reinforced to produce in larger quantities plywood and wooden fiber boards as byproducts of wooden materials. Consequently, the comprehensive utilization rate of wooden materials was further improved and the production of various types of wooden building materials was expanded.

As a result, during 1968 under the leader's wise guidance a more solid material-technological basis capable of increasing cement production by three-fold and of increasing other building materials production by several times was built.

Light Industry

The Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party resolved to epochally develop light industry on the foundation of priority development of heavy industry during the seven-year national economic plan in order to adequately meet the growing demand of toilers for consumer goods. The Congress proposed continuous adherence to the policy of concurrently developing large-scale national industry and medium and small-scale local industry in the field of consumer goods production.

Through the struggle to implement the policy proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, for concurrently developing large-scale, medium and small-scale industries, our nation now has modern large-scale national industry plants as well as its own strong industry basis composed of over 2,000 local industry factories.

With a strong basis for production of people's consumer goods laid under the support and aid of self-sufficient heavy industry, our nation is meeting with domestic goods the demands of the people, and it has now a strong basis capable of producing good quality consumer goods of diverse variety in larger quantities.

Particularly today our light industry is developing at an endlessly high rate by relying on its own strong raw material basis; it is systematically and more adequately meeting the rapidly growing demand of the people for people's consumer goods.

For example, in the textile industry alone a self-sufficient strong raw material basis, including large-scale vinalon plants and modern chemical fiber plants, was built. Consequently, a high production level has been reached in this industry whereby the textile workshop of Comrade Ho Ch'ang-guk alone is capable of producing the quantity equivalent to the total textile output in the last years of Japanese imperialist rule in our country.

Along with national industry, medium and small-scale local industry too has shown spectacular progress.

Our local industry, built with local raw materials and idle labor force and with modest capital, is equipped with modern technology through the strong support and aid of heavy industry and has ranks of well-trained management workers and numerous technicians. It is now capable of producing people's consumer goods at as high a level as that of national industry.

As a result today our local industry is producing one half of the total consumer goods in our country.

In particular our local industry has reached the level whereby it can normalize production under any circumstances and fully meet the material and demand of the countryside.

All these proud accomplishments were possible solely due to the wise guidance and deep concern of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader. For he early proposed the line for the building of a self-sufficient national economy and a creative policy for developing heavy industry with top priority and for simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, as well as the line for concurrently developing large-scale national industry and medium and small-scale local industry; and it was he who led us to organize a strong heavy industry base and a self-sufficient light industrial basis and to rapidly advance the production of people's consumer goods.

During 1968, too, the party and the government continued to appropriate considerable amounts of funds to the light industry sector. Already existing factories and enterprises were further improved and completed and a larger capability for the production of consumer goods was added with the construction of new textile mills, paper mills, food processing factories, and refrigeration plants.

As a result, the variety and output of daily necessities and foodstuff were further expanded and the quality of light industrial products was improved by far.

Also chemical fiber plants and synthetic fiber plants led by the Pongung 2.8 vinalon plant were continuously reorganized and expanded and production processes were further perfected. This markedly increased production capacity, and the raw material basis of the light industry was more strongly built.

With a better implementation of our party's consistent line for the simultaneous development of large, medium, and small scale factories in the production of people's consumer goods, much was accomplished during 1968 for the progress of local industry.

Highly upholding the programatic task, Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, proposed at the Ch'angsong joint conference of local party and economic workers that the local industry sector constantly revamp existing facilities with the strong support and aid of the national industrial plants and receive large quantities of modern machines from them. Thus the mechanization and automation of the production processes were actively pursued, and the sector further improved its technical and skill level through practice.

The sector also added more raw material bases to the existing ones so as to normalize production, and it further increased

the proportion of production by local raw materials. It achieved new progress particularly in increasing the variety of products and improving their quality.

During 1968, in the light industry sector the branch factory system calling for the organization of national industrial enterprises first and then for organizing small peripheral factories with the former as the nuclei was rationally revamped and its task was further reinforced. The production of light industrial products was further diversified and the specialization and cooperativization of production were further intensified.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows on the primary task of the light industry sector: "The primary task of the light industry sector is to improve the quality of consumer goods and to reduce their production costs." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 559)

The light industry sector internalized the leader's exhortations and adopted a responsible attitude as the masters of the national housekeeping in order to implement his exhortations. From such a standpoint it put forth all its enthusiasm and creative wisdom in making every product useful and elegant. It actively accepted new modern facilities and advanced methods, strictly adhered to technical regulations and standard operational procedure, and vigorously waged the struggle as a movement of the whole masses to produce more and better products at cheaper costs.

Textile and Paper Industry

During 1968, as in all other sectors of the national economy, in the textile industry sector, too, great accomplishments were made through the creative laboring struggle of the laborers and technicians of this sector.

As the existing factories and enterprises were continuously and vigorously reorganized and reinforced, the balance of capacity between production processes such as spinning, weaving, and dyeing was more rationally maintained and production capacity was generally increased.

Thus the production basis for textile facilities and their parts was further strongly organized, and highly efficient and modern machine facilities and parts were produced and supplied in larger quantities with the result that the utilization rate of existing textile facilities was generally increased.

Particularly, during 1968 the textile industry sector steadily waged a struggle to improve the qualitative composition of textiles, to produce good quality suiting material and other clothing material, and to decisively increase the production of such winter articles as jackets, sweaters, underwear, and blankets.

During the days of the remarkable struggle for increased production of thread and cloth with available labor force and facilities, our textile workers deeply realized that the way to bring the paternal leader's lofty intentions of providing better clothes for our people is to produce even one more yard of cloth and that this is the way to accelerate the total victory of socialism and the great revolutionary event of unification of the fatherland. Under the slogan: "One for all, and all for one," our textile workers helped and pulled each other, broadly developed the movement for taking charge of several units of machinery, and incessantly created new records and new standards.

Examples of cherishing revolutionary pride as the leader's fighters and creating reforms and miracles are not limited to the labor hero Yi Hwa-sun who took charge of 80 units of machinery all by himself and overfulfilled the annual plan by 500%; nor to the spinning worker, Kim In-bok, who operated as many as 4,000 spindles and fulfilled the annual plan in only 52 days; nor to the labor hero and delegate to the Supreme People's Assembly, Yun Kyong-ja, who has already overfulfilled by 420% her production norm for the seven-year plan period.

Red textile workers everywhere who are boundlessly loyal to the leader's exhortations generated reforms in producing good quality, durable, beautiful, and diverse kinds of cloth that meet the taste of the people in large quantities.

During 1968 workers in the cloth processing industry sector upheld the leader's exhortations for producing at cheap cost well-tailored winter clothes, overcoats, shoes, hats, and socks for children all over the country, and they performed their work with a sincerity that mirrored his warm love of children. They learned from the model of the lofty revolutionary spirit of the sewing team of the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces and fulfilled only in several months vast tasks and superbly responded to the deep trust and high confidence of the party and the leader.

During 1968 the paper industry sector increased the production capacity of the existing paper manufacturing factories and normalized their production. As a result the production of writing paper, high quality paper, and wrapping paper was markedly increased and the quality of paper was generally improved.

Special paper manufacturing factories were built during this year so as to produce by themselves and meet the demand of

the national economy for certain types of special and industrial paper.

Foodstuff and Daily Necessities Industries:

During 1968 the food industry sector with great success focused its force on more adequately meeting the growing demand of the people for processed food items and on improving the quality of products and their variety.

While intensifying their struggle to improve the quality of products, food processing factories organized everywhere branch factories and branch workshops, maximally mobilized locally available raw material sources, and produced different types of food in larger quantities. Food distribution centers also organized their own processing facilities to produce delicious yet cheaply priced subsidiary food items, thus more adequately meeting the demand of the people for foodstuffs and actively promoting convenience in their livelihood.

In particular this sector reorganized and expanded food processing factories, built new food processing factories, by far increased food processing capacity, and consequently opened up the prospect of further expanding the quantity and variety of foodstuffs in the future.

During 1968 the daily necessities industry sector rapidly increased the production of daily and modern necessities urgently needed for the people's livelihood such as steel-made daily necessities, resin products, glass and porcelain products, wooden products, and other small daily necessities.

In particular at all national strong industrial factories workshops for daily necessities were organized, the production of daily necessities led by steel-made daily necessities was further expanded, and national and local specialization and cooperativization were further improved. Consequently, the variety of daily necessities was expanded and the quality of products was markedly improved.

In the field of shoe production great advances were made.

The variety of shoe was expanded so as to meet the demands by seasons, sexes, and sizes; the scale of production of leather shoes, imitation leather shoes, and winter shoes was increased, and the quality of all shoes produced showed improvement.

During 1968 workers and technicians of the light industry sector tightened up housekeeping at all units and outposts and intensified the struggle for economization. Thus by developing a mass movement for maximally increasing production with available materials they systematically lowered production costs and produced good quality and cheaply priced daily necessities in larger quantities.

Forestry Industry

During 1968 the forestry industry sector, upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's report at the Party Delegates Conference, the great ten-point major political program, and his exhortations made in his on the spot guidance in Yangang-do in 1963, achieved great progress in the struggle to send more logs to the sites of economic construction as well as defense construction.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, exhorted us as follows: "The forestry industry sector should introduce the rotation lumbering method in order to increase the production of logs and also to increase the recovery rate in lumbering. By increasing the production of plywoods and wooden fiber boards the sector must make comprehensive and effective use of wooden materials and thus mitigate the tense situation in lumber supplying." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 559)

Highly upholding the exhortations of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song during 1968 the forestry industry sector waged a vigorous struggle to elevate the forestry industry to a high scientific and technological basis and to increase log production.

During 1968 the forestry industry sector more fully realized an intensive production policy through the rotational lumbering method combining current and long-term production, and let the superiority of this policy be clearly exhibited. Consequently, the sector generated a great upswing in the production of logs and other types of forestry products.

By incessantly moving forward, the workers, and technicians, and office personnel in the forestry industry sector overfulfilled the lumber cutting, lumber collecting, and lumber transporting quotas, thus decisively increasing log production over 1967.

Coupled with the wide acceptance of the rotational lumbering method, the forestry industry sector carried out during 1968 a high level of forestry exploration and vigorously waged a

struggle to scientifically investigate and control forestry resources.

In forestry exploration specified plans for technical equipment and materials and for supportive materials needed by district teams and exploration teams were laid, the scientific quality of exploration was guaranteed, and the daily, ten-day period, and monthly plans were unfailingly executed. Consequently, during 1968 the tasks of forestry exploration for the year were successfully implemented.

During 1968 the technical preparation sections and the work teams for preparatory facilities were firmly organized at forestry workshops so as to make full technical and production preparations in rotational lumbering, technical equipment and materials, and facilities. And all other necessary conditions were prepared.

For the increased production of logs the forestry sector vigorously waged a struggle to effectively manage existing facilities and to increase their utilization rate in many ways.

Ever since the liberation the party and the leader have shown deep concern about the development of forestry industry which has been grossly backward due to the aftereffect of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and they have made it possible to mechanize many arduous and labor-consuming forestry work.

In particular Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, took into consideration the incomparably growing demand for lumber materials that resulted from the upsurge in socialist construction and the expansion of the scale of the national economy and provided all conditions for further fortifying the material-technological basis of the forestry sector in recent years. Accordingly, in this sector machine facilities were increased year after year, and the number of units of such facilities were markedly increased beyond comparison with the past.

Taking into consideration the specific situation the forestry industry faced in order to increase the utilization rate of equipment sent by the leader, the forestry industry sector prepared anti-freeze storage for tractors and automobile roads. At the same time, the sector thoroughly established the system of preventive repair and maintenance and inspection in the management of equipment and facilities.

Also by constantly improving the technical provisions of machine repair workshops, the sector increased repair capacity and gave priority to the production of reserve parts so as to improve the quality of maintenance and repair of equipment and reduce by far the time of repair.

In particular by intensifying the work of operators and repair workers who deal directly with equipment, the sector improved the management of its equipment. Thus the sector during 1968 further increased the operation rate of tractors and the utilization rate of forestry equipment.

By generalizing the experience of forestry stations which attained high accomplishments in log production through an intensified technological renovation movement, the forestry industry sector laid cable inclines in spite of steep forestry conditions so as to reduce the distance of log collection.

The raft sector mechanized loading and unloading, and the wooden processing sector mechanized transportation work, including raw materials preparation work, so as to free forestry workers from difficult and arduous effort.

The forestry industry sector achieved a lot of success particularly in rafting which required few funds but transported more logs.

The workers in this sector upheld the leader's exhortation for transporting more lumber by the rafting method and systematically increased during 1968 the percentage of the transportation of logs by water.

Boundlessly encouraged by the congratulatory message of the leader who called them "brave people," the raft workers broadly accepted one man rafting and multiple-rafting methods. And by improving waterways and organizing and reinforcing facilities such as river banks, the passage capacity of waterways was markedly increased compared to the past.

During 1968 the forestry industry sector also achieved remarkable accomplishments in the struggle to economize lumber materials, to increase the recovery rate of lumber materials, and to make comprehensive use of such materials.

Highly upholding the exhortations of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, for making ration and full utilization of lumber materials, from twigs to saw dust, the forestry industry sector more strongly organized the technical provisions of plywood and wooden fiber workshops at lumber processing mills, and at the same time mechanized and automated each factory so as to produce more good quality plywood and wooden fiber boards.

During 1968 by using a number of byproducts from log production, lumber sawing, and lumber processing, the sector produced wooden building materials in the large quantities needed for the development of the national economy and for the improvement of the people's livelihood. The sector, moreover, strongly organized

new wooden building materials production bases and wooden chemical industry bases for the production of alcohol, enzymes, pine oil, and pine root oil.

For the purpose of comprehensive utilization of lumber material, forestry enterprises everywhere fully utilized tree branches, young tree branches, and decayed tree branches to strongly organize the production bases for unfinished furniture, wooden bowls, and pump and increased their production.

Also during 1968 for the development of the lumber processing industry the forestry industry sector expanded the production of small size lumber materials in order to meet the uses and specifications of the national economy, and it increased the comprehensive utilization rate of lumber materials by standardizing and specifying designs.

Fisheries Industry

During 1968 firmly upholding the report, of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, at the Party Delegates Conference, the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, and his programmatic exhortations issued at the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the fisheries industry sector further intensified its revolutionary upswing in the production and supplying of fish for toilers who have aroused themselves to economic and defense construction.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, exhorted us as follows: "We must further strengthen the material-technological basis of the fisheries industry, broadly introduce advanced fishing methods, and massively develop coastal as well as deep-sea fishing grounds (in order to) catch more fish." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 559)

In order to glorious implement the Comrade Premier's exhortations, workers of the fisheries industry sector more firmly organized the material-technological basis of the fisheries industry and waged a strenuous laboring struggle to massively develop deep-sea fishing grounds and to catch more fish by developing medium and small-scale fisheries.

In June 1968 the Comrade Premier visited again Hamgyong Namdo and Hamgyong Pukto to give his on the spot guidance. He sat down with the workers of the fisheries industry sector and warmly held the hands of fishermen returning from fishing in the far off seas. He meticulously looked after their welfare and gave them some specific directions and methods for improving and strengthening the deep-sea catch and fish processing.

He visited also cooperative farms facing the seas and guided them to organize fishery work teams and fishery sub-teams capable of catching fish throughout the seasons in nearby seas and offering them as subsidiary food to farm workers.

Having fortified their burning determination to repay with fidelity the enormous concern and care of the Comrade Premier who has such concern with the improvement of the people's livelihood, workers in the fisheries industry sector steadily galloped along the sole path of reform in order to live up to the leader's high trust and expectations by faithfully carrying out the revolutionary tasks they are faced with.

While striving to engage in fishing 300 days per year to catch more fish with the available labor force and equipment, fishery workers aggressively carried out fishing in the near and far seas. Fish processing workers vigorously waged a struggle to improve the quality of processed fishery products under the slogan: "Let us improve the quality of processed marine products to meet the taste of the people."

Consequently, during 1968 the sector supplied more fish to those toilers who were steadily generating reform in economic and defense construction.

During 1968 the government of the republic focused much of its effort on the strengthening of the material-technological basis of the fisheries in order to further the prospects of the industry.

The sector further reorganized and reinforced shipbuilding yards and ship repair shops, expanded their capacity, and built a large number of ships led by heavy ships. Consequently, it was possible for more ships than in 1967 to engage in fishing.

Ship repair factories everywhere thoroughly established a 15-day ship repair system and carried out ship repairs with specialized and intensive methods. Fishery stations strongly organized engineering motive power workshops so as to perform by themselves medium and small scale ship repairs.

Consequently during this year the number of days of repair per ship was shortened and the operational rate of ships was improved.

In this sector fish detectors and communications and command devices necessary for advanced methods of fishing were fully supplied, and the training of technicians for the operation of large ships and the research work of fishery sciences was further intensified.

As a result the material-technological basis of the fisheries industry was further reinforced during 1968 and fishing activities became more aggressive. Consequently, the fish catch of the year showed an increase to 157% over that of 1967.

During 1968 enormous accomplishments were registered in deep-sea fishing. In order to develop new deep-sea fishing grounds and supply more fresh fish to the people, deep-sea fishery workers focused on the scientific way of detecting fish groups, intensified the unitary command of the fishing fleets, and netted with diligent work large quantities of herring, crawfish, and pollack.

In order to catch large quantities of high class fish, the sector broadly introduced the circular moored net and gill-net, and herring fishing was massively carried out. Thus the fish catch showed an increase to 127% for herring over 1967 and the weight of the high class fish catch was increased by 90%.

Achievement was enormous in deep-sea fishing as well as in coastal fishing.

Fishery enterprises tightly organized labor administration to increase the weight of the catch of fishery workers and waged a struggle to catch large quantities of fish by medium and small ships.

Carrying various types of fishing gear aboard ships, fishery workers made big fish catches by using double and triple fishing methods appropriate to the nature of the fish.

Members of fishery work teams and fishery work sub-teams organized at cooperative farms surrounded by seas aggressively engaged in fishing in every fishing ground available.

During 1968 marked progress was registered also in the shallow sea food culture.

At the shallow sea culture farms on the east and west coasts, kelp, sea tangle, laver, and oyster farms were expanded and were managed effectively to increase their production.

Supporting the party's idea of breeding fish at fresh water fish culture stations and cooperative farms wherever water is available, the egg hatching of fresh water species was carried out at the right times. Young fish were nurtured and released into lakes, reservoirs, and rivers to markedly increase fish resources.

At the same time the struggle to improve the marine product processing industry was vigorously waged.

Wholeheartedly upholding the leader's exhortation at the consultative conference of the fisheries industry sector on the east coast held in 1967, the workers in the processing sectors endeavored to increase the variety of processed fish and to improve their quality.

While stepping up the construction of refrigeration plants to increase the amount of frozen fish, the workers in this sector improved the capacity of the refrigeration factories already built and prepared various materials, including wooden containers sufficient for the increased production of such processed products as slated and pickled fish.

Thus by paying the fisheries industry on a firm scientific and technological foundation, in 1968 the basis for producing and supplying more marine products to the toilers engaged in economic construction and defense construction was built stronger than before.

Agriculture

During 1968 upholding leader, Comrade Kim Il-song's "Thesis Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question" and the exhortations of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song at the national conferences of agricultural workers held in 1967 and 1968, the rural economic sector generated a great new upsurge in all fields of the rural economy.

At the national conference of agricultural workers held in February 1968 our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "Today in the name of the Party Central Committee and the government of the republic I once again strongly appeal to all comrades participating in this conference, all cooperative farm workers, and workers in the agricultural workers to mount a movement for increasing food grain production by 500 kilograms per chongbo. If you comrades assiduously apply yourself in your work to fully implement this task, the people will have more than enough food and will be able to develop the livestock industry as well and prepare more food grain reserves." (On Correctly Implementing the Sub-team Management System and Generating New Upsurge In Agricultural Production, Single Volume Publication, p 5)

Being loyal to the leader's calling, all our party members and agricultural workers steadily advanced along the bright path

illuminated by Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question" and vigorously waged a laboring struggle to increase food grain production by 500 kilograms per chongbo.

Thus during 1968 the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions were strenuously waged in rural areas, the guidance of the peasants by the working class and the aid of industry to agriculture, and the support and aid of urban areas to rural areas were strengthened in many ways.

The leading role of the party was strengthened. The Ch'ollima work team movement was strongly developed in rural areas, and political considerations were given priority over all other tasks to vigorously accelerate the ideological revolution. Consequently, the party's unitary ideological system was firmly established among the agricultural toilers and the process of their revolutionization and proletarianization was further stepped up. Today all agricultural toilers, led by cooperative farm members, are strongly growing up as Red agricultural fighters who always unconditionally accept the leader's exhortations and party policies, whatever they may be, and carry them out to the end, and who are sincerely loyal to the leader.

Under the extreme care of the party and the state and with the strong support and aid of the working class, agricultural workers also vigorously pursued the technological and cultural revolutions.

During 1968 the party and the state increased by 1.3 times over 1967 investment in capital construction in the rural economic sector. At state expense various production facilities, modern housing, educational, cultural, and public health facilities were built in rural areas.

In particular during 1968 already established irrigation facilities were reorganized and reinforced on the one hand, and on the other a movement for draining stagnant water and river improvement were developed as a mass movement. The new spraying type of irrigation was introduced in the truck crops production bases in suburban areas led by P'yongyang and in workers' districts. Thus with the establishment of a full dry field irrigation system, a strong basis for high and secure yield under any climatic condition was laid.

Also during 1968 many tractors, automobiles, and advanced farm machines as well as large quantities of various chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals and herbicides were supplied to rural areas.

Thus a great change has been effected in the political and moral stance of the peasants in rural areas, and the material-technological basis of agriculture more strongly laid. And the general knowledge level of the peasants and their technical and cultural level was further elevated.

Also during 1968 enterprise-type guidance and technical guidance of agricultural production were further intensified, and the accomplishments of modern science and technology were more actively introduced in every process of farming. Consequently, the immense superiority of the new agricultural guidance system was effectively demonstrated. In particular, in compliance with the leader's exhortations for scientific and technical farming, the scientific and technological guidance of agriculture was based on actual survey data of agricultural meteorology, soil, crops, and the distribution of varieties of crops. As a result the dissemination of new early-ripening and high yield varieties was actively effected, and advanced farming techniques, including "mundok-type" rice plant raising, were widely utilized. Thoroughgoing prevention of damage by blight and insects and water control were rationally carried out to suit the growth and features of agricultural crops.

Together with intensified enterprise-type guidance in the agricultural system, the sub-team management system was fully introduced. Accordingly, the collective spirit and communist style of farm members were highly exalted. The masterful attitude and sense of responsibility in the control and management of cooperative farms were further stimulated, and all farm members performed their work with more tenacity.

Thus during 1968 all agricultural toilers always kept an alert and mobilized posture and waged a strenuous laboring struggle. They rigidly organized all farming processes during the year and guaranteed their qualitative implementation with gigantic strides in agricultural production. They brilliantly fulfilled the honorable revolutionary tasks proposed by the leader.

The gross food grain output of 1968 showed an increase of 111% over 1967. Of this the wet field rice yield was increased by 113% and the corn yield by 116%.

This is a proud record which indicates great leaps made in rural economy production.

Characteristic of the great bumper crop attained in 1968 is that it is not limited to one or several regions but is an exaltation sweeping through the whole country, in the plains and in the mountainous regions; and that it is not an increased production limited to a certain crop but all crops, including

rice, corn, potato, beans, sesame, tobacco, and flax. It is also a fact that not only a general upsurge was brought about in the general fields of agricultural production of such as food grains, livestock, pomiculture, and sericulture, but also the per chongbo yield of agricultural crops reached a new high level particularly due to the rapid development of the advanced farming methods based on modern science and technology.

Throughout the nation 315 cooperative farms produced more than 5.5 tons of wet field rice per chongbo, while 150 farms produced more than six tons. Of those, in particular the Mangyongdae cooperative farm of P'yongyang and the Yongho cooperative farm in P'yongyan Namdo produced more than seven tons. In corn raising including catch crops and mixed crops, 457 cooperative farms yielded more than four tons. The Okto cooperative farm in Yonggang-gun, P'yongyang Namdo reached the level of six tons per chongbo.

Also, at the state-operated farm on the Paengmu Plateau on which Comrade Yi Chun-hui works, which had been called barren land for some time, on the average 15.3 tons per chongbo of potatoes were harvested from the 1,300 chongbo of potato fields, while on the average 3.2 tons of flax was harvested from the 424 chongbo of flax fields.

During 1968 the per chongbo wet rice yield showed an increase of 550 kilograms over 1967. In particular in P'yongyang Namdo the increase was by 956 kilograms, and in P'yongan Pukto it was 709 kilograms.

Thus, the number of counties producing more than 100,000 tons of food grains increased and many cooperative farms surpassed by far the 10,000 ton level.

The livestock industry, an vital component of agricultural production, also registered an enormous advance.

As all model cooperative farms throughout the nation upheld Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations at the National Conference of Agricultural Workers and on the occasion of his on the spot guidance, there developed a mass movement to produce more than two tons of meat by each work team and more than 100 kilograms of meat by each farming family. As a result the meat production of the nation was increased by 1.26% over 1967, and the material-technological basis of the joint livestock production of the state-operated livestock and cooperative farms was more strongly than ever firmed up.

Especially under the personal guidance and concern of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, a modern

material-technological basis was strongly laid in the poultry field, and a positive prospect for massively developing the poultry industry in the future and for meeting in a near future the growing demand of the people was opened.

In 1968 bumper crops were harvested at all our orchards. These harvests served to exalt the enormous viability of the expanded plenum of our Party Central Committee at Pukch'ong. Orchards were more systematically organized and their scale was expanded. And the gross output of fruits was almost doubled compared to 1967.

In 1968 the production of silk worm cocoons too showed an increase of 134% over 1967.

Such continuous and rapid growth in our agricultural production year after year without stagnation and standstill in spite of adverse natural conditions and accidental elements serves to demonstrate the essential superiority of our socialist rural economic system and of socialist agriculture.

The endlessly rapid growth of agricultural production not only strengthened the economic basis of cooperative farms and rapidly raised the level of the material and cultural life of the masses of farm members, but also adequately solved the food problem of the nation. Thus it accelerated the development of the general national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood and created more food reserves throughout the nation.

All those accomplishments and victories attained in our rural economic sector and the happy lives enjoyed by our peasants are solely the results of the wise guidance esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and are the brilliant fruition of our party's agricultural policy which embodies his great revolutionary thought and his concept of self-identity.

Agricultural Production

Along the path illuminated by our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song in his "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," the technological, cultural, and ideological revolutions were vigorously waged in the rural areas. Consequently epochal changes were again effected in our food grain production in 1968.

Although severe droughts set in in the early spring in 1968, great advances were still made in agricultural production.

Following an increase by 116% in food grain production in 1967, an increase by 116% was again shown in 1968. Of this the wet rice yield was increased by 113% and the corn yield by 116%, respectively. Throughout the republic 17 counties produced more than 50,000 tons of food grains and as many as eight counties produced more than 70,000 tons.

For example, Sukch'on-gun and Mundok-kun in P'yongyan Namdo, and Yonan-gun and Paech'on-gun in Hwanghae Namdo, respectively produced more than 100,000 tons of food grains.

In 1968 as many as 38 cooperative farms produced more than 5,000 tons of food grains. Of them the Yoltusamch'on cooperative farm in Sukch'on-gun produced more than 12,000 tons of food grain, while the Yongnim cooperative farm in Mundok-kun produced more than 11,000 tons.

It was entirely thanks to the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song and his wise guidance and boundlessly deep concern that such great accomplishments were attained every year in our agricultural production.

While organizing and mobilizing the entire party and the whole people for the execution of his "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, also in 1968 convened the National Conference of Agricultural Workers and pointed out the goals of the struggle for the rural economic sector and even specific methods for its implementation.

In February 1968 when the situation was extremely tense because of the incident of the American imperialist armed spy ship, Pueblo, our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, personally summoned the National Conference of Agricultural Workers in spite of his busy schedule. He taught them that it is to make full preparation for war that the peasants are to prepare sufficient food reserves, and he exhorted them to develop once again a vigorous movement to increase food grain production by 500 kilograms per chongbo.

On each important farming occasion throughout the year he personally took command at the forefront. He personally organized important tasks and solved all pending problems.

The effective water utilization facilities our party built with strenuous effort in 1968, a year of unprecedented adverse climatic conditions, served as a vital factor for assuring the enormous growth of agricultural production.

Under Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, our party put forth tremendous effort in the construction of irrigation rivers during the peaceful construction period after the liberation. During the postwar period in which the agricultural cooperativization movement was being rapidly developed, our party gave top priority to water utilization in the rural technological revolution and marshalled all its effort in its implementation. Thus in a short period of time all wet and dried fields were covered with networks of thousands of reservoirs and criss-crossing water channels.

Thanks to the power of water utilization, we were able to raise strong young rice plants and transplant them and use wet field water wherever it is needed even in severe droughts when rivers dried up.

Another important factor contributing to increased agricultural production was that in compliance with the exhortations of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, made in the "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," the working class produced and supplied good quality chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals in larger quantities.

As a result of the marked increase of various types of chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals, the per chongbo fertilization in 1968 was increased by 128% for wet field rice over 1967, and by 131% for corn. In particular the production and supply of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers was rapidly increased, and the qualitative structure of chemical fertilizers was basically altered.

At the same time, the quantity of farm chemicals supplied showed a marked increase. Thus it was possible to make effective use of farm chemicals and to eliminate in time damage by blight and insects. The testing of new herbicides was widely carried out and a considerable amount of experience was amassed.

Another vital factor for the good crops in our country is the fact that excellent varieties of early-ripening and high yield crops whose superiority had been proven through test cultivation in many localities were broadly accepted throughout the nation. These were based on actual survey data on agricultural climate, soil, crops, and the distribution of crop varieties in compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations on 7 November 1966 on scientific and technical farming.

In 1968 the area for the cultivation of early-ripening and high yield crop varieties in the total wet field area was increased from 13.1% in 1967 to 45.5%. In Hwanghae Namdo it was increased from 8.6% to 67.7%.

The percentage of early-ripening crops was 15.7% in corn, and of this in P'yongyang it was 60.4%, 40.1% in Hwanghae Namdo, and 28.6% in Hwanghae Pukto, respectively.

The superiority of enterprise-type guidance in accordance with the new agricultural guidance system personally initiated by our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and the viability of the sub-team management system were more highly exalted during 1968.

Through the intensification of enterprise-type guidance of the cooperative economy, the daily increasing material and technical means of the state served agricultural production better. In particular technical guidance was intensified, advanced techniques were widely accepted in rural areas, and the level of control and management of cooperative farms was further elevated.

Especially with a more effective introduction of the sub-team management system, Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations and party policies permeated among all farm members and the political and laboring enthusiasm of the mass of farm members to implement them were enhanced, with collective reform occurring everywhere.

Agricultural toilers mobilized all reserves hidden in rural areas, tightly organized farming preparations for the year, and carried out on time rice planting and rice transplanting with effectiveness.

By introducing mundok type rice, strong rice plants were raised in spite of unfavorable climatic conditions, and rice transplanting was completed by 5 June in all wet rice fields except those in some mountainous regions.

At the same time, such crop cares as soil heaping, weeding, after manure were carried out on time with more effectiveness than ever.

Thus agricultural production was elevated to a scientific and technological basis, advanced farming techniques were broadly introduced, and all farm work was properly done at the best times to meet scientific and technological demands. Consequently, the per unit yield of agricultural crops showed a rapid rise.

The per chongbo yield of wet field rice in 1968 showed an increase by 550 kilograms over 1967. In particular in P'yongan Namdo the increase was 956 kilograms; and it was 709 kilograms in P'yongan Pukto.

Throughout the republic 37 counties produced more than five tons of wet field rice per chongbo. Of them Suckch'on-gun,

P'yongan Namdo produced on the average 5.8 tons in its total wet field area of 16,000 chongbo, and the Mangyongdae district, P'yongyang City and Mundok-kun, P'yongan Namdo produced more than six tons each.

In corn raising, including catch and mixed crops, 457 cooperative farms produced more than four tons per chongbo. The Okto cooperative farm in Yonggang-gun, P'yongan Namdo, reached the six ton level.

In the state-operated agricultural sector, the farm to which Comrade Hyon Ui-jin belonged produced seven tons of rice per chongbo on its 1,100 chongbo of wet field. Of this, more than eight tons were harvested from 120 chongbo, more than nine tons on 24 chongbo, and ten tons on five chongbo.

The farm on which Comrade Yi Chun-hui worked produced on the average 15.3 tons of sweet potato in its 1,300 chongbo potato field, and on the average 3.2 tons of flax per chongbo in its 424 chongbo of flax field.

In 1968 our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, congratulated the glorious accomplishments attained in agricultural production. On two occasions he set gifts to those cooperative farms which produced more than 5.5 tons of wet field rice per chongbo and those which produced more than four tons of corn per chongbo, and he commended a large number of workers in the agricultural sector.

The technological, cultural, and ideological revolutions were successfully waged in rural areas and farming was carried out in scientific and technical ways. Consequently, the agricultural production plan, including food grains, was superbly carried through in 1968. Thus, the Mangyongdae District of P'yongyang City, the Paekch'on-gun Cooperative Farm Management Committee in Hwanghae Namdo, and the state-operated district committee to which Comrade Yi Chun-hui belonged were awarded respectively the title of Kunui County (Farm District) Class One. The Ch'ilgol Cooperative Farm, and the Sasan Cooperative Farm Mangyongdae, P'yongyang City, the Tongnim and Yongho Cooperative Farms, the Ojuk Cooperative Farm in Anak-kun, Hwanghae Namdo, the Chongdan Cooperative Farm in Ch'ongdan-gun, and the chicken farm where Comrade Pak Ch'ang-hui worked respectively received the title of Kunui Cooperative Farm (Livestock Farm) Class One.

The 19 units on the Kumch'on Cooperative Farms in the Mangyongdae District, P'yongyang City received the title of Kunui Class Two; the 27 units on the Wollo Cooperative Farm in the Mangyongdae District, P'yongyang City, received the title of Sonbong Class One; the 24 units on the Mangil Cooperative Farm

in the Mangyongdae District, P'yongyang City, received the title of Sonbog Class Two; and the 84 units on the Namsa Cooperative Farm in the Nangnang District, P'yongyang City, received the title of Red Flag.

Livestock Industry

The livestock industry sector vigorously waged a struggle to implement the report of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, at the Party Delegates Conference, his great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, his report at the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, his exhortations at the national conference of agricultural workers, and the decisions of the 17th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Fourth Party Congress. Thus the sector achieved much in elevating the livestock industry to a firm scientific-technological basis and in further increasing livestock production.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, exhorted us as follows: "By further consolidating the already laid livestock industry basis and by vigorously waging the struggle to modernize the livestock industry we must overcome the historically inherited backwardness in this sector and decisively increase livestock output." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 562)

Upholding this exhortation by our leader, during 1968 workers in the livestock industry sector increased meat production by 126% over 1967, and of this chicken meat production by 243%, duck meat production by 104%, rabbit meat production by 187%, and chicken egg production by 194%, respectively.

During 1968 the party and the government always showed deep concern with the development of the livestock industry, concentrate on the laying of its material-technological basis, and supplied in large numbers facilities, feed crushers and mixers, and other types of machines needed for the modernization and automation of the industry.

In compliance with the party policy calling for giving primacy to the state-operated livestock industry and the joint livestock industry on cooperative farms and for combining this with the private livestock industry as a secondary force for development of the livestock industry, the sector organized at many places state-operated agricultural and livestock farms and the animal breeding farms and intensified the training of technicians

and scientific research institutes. Thus the sector endeavored to firmly lay the material-technological basis of the livestock industry.

Specialized large-scale state-operated livestock farms and the livestock production bases of cooperative farms were strongly organized, and private animal raising widely spread, with the result that the number of domestic animals showed a rapid and sudden rise. Accordingly, livestock farms actively accepted the advanced livestock management system in order to specialize and intensify production by kinds of animals so as to suit natural and economic condition the farms improved breeding animals with excellent highly productive ones and established a stronger domestic animal breeding system.

State-operated livestock breeding farms built up a firm base, systematically improved breeding animals, and thus sufficiently supplied excellent breeding animals and young animals. The livestock breeding work teams on cooperative farms supplied young animals in large numbers to livestock sub-teams and farm members. Livestock farms and cooperative farms massively planted feed crops in wet and dry fields, in orchards, and in wild hills in order to solve by themselves the problem of feed, thus increasing further the area of feed crop cultivation. By properly managing already planted highly nutritive perennial feed crops, they organized a stronger feed basis and processed dried grass, and other agricultural byproducts to use them widely as feed.

As the mass movement for producing more than two tons of meat by each work team and more than 100 kilograms of meat by each peasant family was vigorously developed on cooperative farms, as many as 707 farms superbly overfulfilled this task.

During 1968 epochal accomplishments were attained in the livestock industry sector.

Under the Comrade Premier's direct guidance and deep concern, modern large-scale poultry farms were built in large numbers in the poultry industry sector, and their material-technological basis was firmly established. Thus, a firm prospect was opened for completely meeting in the near future the growing demand of the inhabitants for chicken meat and eggs.

In compliance with the party policy calling for the rapid development of the poultry industry, modern large-scale chicken farms were established in major cities, and workers' districts commenced production of chicken meat and eggs in large quantities for the people.

In order to repay with their loyalty the immense concern of the paternal leader who cares so much about improving the people's livelihood, workers in the poultry industry, concentrating on a struggle aimed at improving the mechanization and modernization level of chicken raising and at intensifying the poultry industry, vigorously tackled this task. Thus, major chicken farms started automating feeding and watering of chickens, collecting eggs, cleaning chicken manure, and automatically adjusted temperature and humidity to suit the physiological features of chickens. Thus it was possible to raise more chickens with less labor.

Poultry farms in various parts of the country managed their farms with such advanced methods as compartmentalized raising and the use of electric shade in order to step up the rate of fattening chickens and the egg laying rate per chicken.

Cherishing the honor of the comrade premier's on the spot guidance on several occasions, the poultry farm on which Comrade Pak Ch'ang-hui worked waged a vigorous laboring struggle to produce more eggs and supply them to the citizens of the capital, thus increasing the total production of eggs in 1968 by seven times over that of 1967.

With such a gigantic renovation effected in the poultry industry sector during 1968, the egg laying rate was increased by 112% over 1967. Also sanitary epidemic prevention and the task of organizing the feed basis were actively pursued, with the result that various types of compound feed were prepared with domestic raw material resources that suited the characteristics of chickens. The feed was supplied to different chicken groups, and consequently, the number of feeding units was reduced substantially.

Pomiculture

Great accomplishments were also attained during 1968 in the pomiculture sector.

In compliance with the policy of the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Fourth Party Congress for consolidating the accomplishments gained in the struggle to implement the decisions of the Expanded Standing Committee Meeting of the Central Committee at Pukch'ong held in 1961 and in order to further develop pomiculture, the pomiculture sector during 1968 concentrated its force on the technical management of existing orchards and the construction of orchards and vigorously waged a struggle to create orchards in well situated places.

Based on an actual scientific survey of orchards in pursuance of the Comrade Premier's exhortation in his on the spot guidance in Hwanghae Namdo in November 1966, agricultural guidance agencies laid current and long-term plans for technical guidance and intensified technical guidance over the management of orchards.

State-operated and cooperative farms straightened out the shape of fruit trees to adjust to our natural and climatic conditions, established a scientific fertilization system, and endeavored to make effective use of fertilizers and farm chemicals.

This was done by actively introducing various new techniques in making young trees bear fruits early and by maximally prolonging the time of fruits on trees.

During 1963 large quantities of fruits were harvested, and the gross output of fruits compared to 1967 almost doubled.

In particular after the Pukch'ong conference as more fruits were borne in orchards built on cooperative farms in various places in compliance with the long-term plan for the construction of orchards, state-operated and cooperative farms steadily carried out the task of protecting soil from slipping in existing orchards and systematically organized orchards.

In order to effectively build orchards, cooperative farms, agencies, and enterprises set up combat periods in spring and fall. They developed a broad mass movement to build steps and banks, fences, and water channels, and to plant windbreak trees.

According to the economic demand of the nation and the demand of the people, orchard building was broadly undertaken to give priority to high yield apple trees and combine them with early-ripening and late-ripening fruit trees, and to increase rapidly growing, early-bearing fruit trees requiring less labor and farm chemicals such as apricot, peach, persimmon, jujube trees and high class fruit trees.

The struggle for improving and strengthening fruit processing and fruit storage kept pace with the expansion of orchards; a rapid rise in the fruit production was aggressively and broadly cultivated.

During 1968 many state-operated orchards, led by the one to which Comrade Yi Pok-hyong belonged, built fruit processing workshops. Counties with a large concentrated area of orchards such as Hwangju-gun, Sukch'on-gun, Sinch'on-gun, Pukch'ong-gun built new food plants using fruits as raw materials.

Many cooperative farms and state-operated agricultural and livestock farms built fruit storage areas.

Sericulture

During 1968 great strides were made also in sericulture.

Through the struggle to implement the decisions of the Expanded Pukch'ong Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party held in 1961, epochal progress was registered in sericulture.

As wild mountains all over the country were massively transformed into mulberry fields, the area of mulberry fields was increased four times compared to the pre-liberation period.

Cooperative farm members and housewives took care of already existing mulberry fields to coax mulberry trees to grow more leaves. They also expanded oak tree forests for wild silkworms, planted more castor-oil plants in order to increase feed resources, and actively strove for the increased production of silkworm cocoons.

Sericultural science agencies set up in all parts of the country thoroughly established a system of silkworm egg production with an inspection system, trained a large number of technicians, and intensified the technical guidance of silkworm raising.

During 1968 cooperative farm members and housewives throughout the nation aggressively introduced with the active aid of scientists and technicians such advanced raising techniques as outdoor silkworm raising on mulberry trees and the protection and raising of oak feeding silkworms. Thus the frequency of silkworm raisings was increased, and the production of cocoons in each raising was rapidly augmented.

Housewives who aroused themselves to silkworm raising with castor oil plants actively expanded the area of castor-oil plants by taking advantage of idle space and utilized various kinds of supplementary feed.

Consequently in 1968 the production of silkworm cocoons was increased by 134% over 1967. Of this the production of indoor silkworm cocoons was increased by 128%, that of oak feeding silkworm cocoons by 131%, and that of castor-oil plant feeding silkworm cocoons by 478%.

During 1968 silkworm cocoons were produced in large quantities particularly in the southern part of the west coast and the northern part of the east coast. Compared to 1967, production was increased by 160% in Hamgyong Namdo, by 165% in Hwanghae Pukto, by 145.4% in Kaesong City, and by 136% in Hamgyong Pukto.

TRANSPORT TION

Ever since the liberation Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, has pointed out and provided specific guidance in each period the clear-cut direction and method for improving and reinforcing transportation to as to give priority to its development.

Thus our transportation system completely overcame in a very short period of time the severe damages suffered during the war and the colonial lopsidedness and deformity, and it has been developed into a powerful socialist transportation system capable of basically satisfying the demand of all sectors of the national economy for transportation.

Today at modern production centers for transportation means are produced at will with our capability and technology electric engines, internal combustion engines, heavy freight cars and passenger cars, trucks, buses, passenger cars, and trackless trolley cars. At shipyards and ship factories on the east and west coasts large and small vessel, including heavy cargo ships and dredgers are being built.

Our transportation system has developed at an endlessly high rate. Thus our rail transportation system is carrying in only 20 days the amount of freight which in 1946 used to be handled in one year. Truck transportation is carrying in only two days the amount of freight which used to be handled in one year in 1946. Our ship transportation has shown also an enormous advance in this period.

Particularly during 1968 the transportation sector registered new advances based on our previously existing material-technological basis and accomplishments.

During 1968 in compliance with the decisions of the Party Delegates' Conference the basic direction for the economic

developed as outlined in and the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, the party and the government took all necessary steps to further reinforce the material and technical underpinnings of transportation, the arteries of the nation, to maximally raise the utilization rate of existing transportation means such as engines, passenger and freight cars, automobiles, and ships, and thus to satisfy on time the daily growing demand of all sectors of the national economy for economy for freight transportation.

At the 18th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Fourth Party Congress in 1968 Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of our people, issued strong pleas for further strengthening general transportation led by rail transportation. Based on this the party and the government established appropriate measures for it.

Also the plenum convened in November 1968 set up measures for firmly establishing the party's unitary ideological system among workers of the transportation sector, for establishing the revolutionary work style of devoting oneself to the fatherland and the people with an iron-like discipline, for a revolutionary order, for improving rail transportation capacity and frequency, for further improving and reinforcing transportation organization for elevating the convenience and service of rail transportation, as well as for further developing automobile and water transportation.

Being always boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, workers of the transportation sector expanded the Ch'ollima work team movement and in close coordination with this further stepped up the "Kim Tuk-ch'an Movement" and the "Yi Man-song Movement." Thus they successfully met the daily growing vast demand for freight transportation commensurate with the great upsurge of socialist construction. Rail transportation: During 1968, as before, the rail transportation sector accomplished under the guidance of the party and Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, great success in implementing the revolutionary task it was faced with.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, always attached great significance to the development of rail transportation and in spite of his busy daily schedule personally guided the operation of rail stations, corps, and offices. He pointed out the direction and ways for railway transportation to advance. Moreover, he personally resolved many pending problems and looked after with paternal care the work and life of workers of the rail transportation sector.

Being sincerely and boundlessly loyal to the leader and burning with enthusiasm to carry out to the end his calls through fire and water, workers of the rail transportation sector aroused themselves also in 1968 to further reinforce the self-sufficiency of rail transportation and its material-technological basis and to increase the volume of freight transportation.

During 1968 workers in this sector adhered to party policy and vigorously promoted the electrification of railways, the basic direction of the development of rail transportation, and decisive links in increasing the rail passage capacity. They electrified the rail line between Kowon and Hungwon and improved the organization of previously electrified lines.

As the electrification of the Kowon-Hungwon rail line was completed two months ahead of schedule in 1968, the already electrified sections between P'yongyang and Kowon and between Hungwon and Myongch'on were linked so as to run electric engines through Sinuiju-P'yongyang-Myongch'on.

Consequently, the electrification of the main rail trunk lines in our country was almost completed. Accordingly, the percentage of electrified railways in volume of freight transportation was further increased.

Also during 1968 the production and repair capacity of rail transportation means were stepped up much more than usual and technical provisions showed spectacular changes.

On 27 March 1968 Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, personally visited the Kim Chong-ta'e Electric Engine Plant to propose specific tasks aimed at increasing the production and repair capacity of transportation means, including electric and internal combustion engines, and also to indicate ways to implement those tasks. Upholding our leader's exhortations during the workers and technicians at the Kim Chong-ta'e Electric Engine Plant and workers at various plants under the Ministry of Railway developed a collective technological renovation movement and an arduous laboring struggle, thus more strongly organizing a base for the production of rolling stock. And they brought about new changes in the production and repair of transportation means including electric engines, internal combustion engines, oil tankers, and 60-ton class freight cars.

During 1968 the technical provisions of transportation means were improved and reinforced and this resulted in the per engine tractive power being markedly increased.

By vigorously waging a struggle to increase the strength of railways by such means as massively using heavy rails and concrete sleepers and further reinforcing structures, the operational rate of trains was markedly stepped up.

As more loading and unloading equipment, including various types of cranes, were installed at relaying stations and stations and as this equipment was systematically utilized, the number of turnover days of freight cars was drastically reduced.

As a result a more effective organization of the train operational command system, from the ministry down to stations, corps, and offices was brought about. And the strengthening of the work at factories and enterprises, given the support and aid of the entire nation, enabled the waiting time of freight cars to be further reduced compared to 1967.

Thus the volume of transportation of major items of freight of the coal, mining, metal, machine, and chemical industries, which comprise the major industries of the country, showed rapid increase.

Also during 1968 the sector contributed to the sanitary and efficient operation and control of railways, to the increased serviceableness of passenger and freight transportation, to the economical utilization of already available economic assets, to the strengthening of the political, economic, and cultural ties between urban areas and rural areas, and to the improvement of the overall material and cultural life of toilers.

Automobile Transportation: Because during 1968 the automobile transportation sector vigorously waged a struggle to further fortify its own material-technological basis and to increase the utilization rate of transportation means, the sector achieved great accomplishments in freight and passenger transportation.

During 1968 the party and the government helped produce large numbers of trucks and passenger cars and organized a stronger repair base for automobiles.

Workers of the automobile transportation sector made rational use of transportation means provided by the party and the state, improved the organization of transportation, and waged a strenuous struggle to transport more materials to be mobilized for the national economy.

Especially by introducing the collective unified management and operation method that our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, personally initiated, the sector indoctrinated operators more firmly with a collective spirit and caused new changes in improving the operational rate of automobiles.

Transportation workers at automobile stations and transportation corps under the ministry scientifically formed the transportation organization and broadly introduced various advanced

transportation management methods. Moreover, they waged a struggle to save even drops of gasoline, and thus compared to 1967 moved a larger volume of freight with the existing transportation means and markedly reduced transportation costs as well.

By maintaining and repairing existing roads for a movement of the whole people and paving a large portions of automobile roads with gravel, this sector further increased the transportation volume and speed of automobile.

During 1968 automobile operation routes connecting remote mountainous regions were newly increased and serviceableness and convenience were further improved.

Water Transportation: Since the water transportation sector also adopted steps to further improve transportation capacity to strengthen its material-technological basis, and to increase the utilization rate of transportation means, during 1968 it also achieved effective results.

During 1968 pier and port facilities were further reorganized and reinforced and various types of the latest heavy ships were built in large numbers. Thus the material-technology of water transportation was markedly improved.

All workers of the water transportation sector responded to the call of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-sung, and waged a strenuous struggle to transport at a more faster rate the daily increasing volume of freight to be transported for all portions of the national economy.

During 1968 the sector strongly pushed for the mechanization of loading and unloading and broadly introduced advanced navigation methods. Consequently, this sector markedly increased the utilization rate of ships and the volume of freight shipping.

By more efficiently organizing the production and repair bases of ship factories and engineering motive power workshops and more tightly organizing their repair system, the sector not only reduced the time required for ship repairs but also markedly improved its quality.

Moreover, by developing many new shipping channels and organizing coastal and distant sea transportation, new passenger and freight transportation routes were opened up during 1968, and connective transportation with automobile transportation was developed to a large extent,

Being sincerely and boundlessly loyal to our leader, all workers armed themselves with Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought, a thought permeated with the principle of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense, and honorably performed their revolutionary duties with a burning determination to defend with their lives our leader under any adverse circumstances and to carry out his orders and instructions through fire and water.

COMMUNICATIONS

During 1968 in compliance with the basic direction for economic development proposed by our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, at the Delegates' Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, the communications sector maximally increased the utilization rate of available broadcasting and communication facilities by more effectively maintaining and reinforcing them and focused its force on improving the quality of communications and communication equipment products and on making necessary preparations in coping with the prevailing situation.

The communications sector carried out in an annihilation warfare-like style the maintenance of already available communications facilities and installations, and thus improved in many ways the efficiency and utilization of facilities.

The wired communications sector rationally organized the already existing communication networks and increased their utilization to the maximum level.

The wired communication sector revamped more practically the communications network between industrial districts and between provinces, which are playing a vital role in the development of our national economy, and it eliminated unnecessary relaying processes thus making industrial communications more efficient.

Along with the rapidly developing distribution of residential districts and industrial districts, the wired communications sector specifically computed the changed broadcast load, adjusted machine capacity and kinds of wire to suit it, and rationally revamped the wired broadcasting system. Thus the sector contributed to establishing the party's unitary ideological system among toilers and to revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class.

In wireless broadcasting its output and frequency was further expanded, facilities were effectively maintained and repaired, and management and operation was improved. Consequently, our broadcasting now has a wider range.

In postal communications the per unit processing time of all processes, including transmission and collection, and irrational work processes and work organization, were vastly revamped. The transmission and delivery time of postal matters and publications was further shortened.

By effectively maintaining and repairing existing communications facilities and improving their utilization, the communications sector successfully met the rapidly growing communications demands at points of economic and defense construction.

During 1968 the sector not only properly maintained existing communications facilities and effectively utilized them, but also improved the quality of communications and communications equipment in accordance with the basic direction for economic development to guarantee better the rapidity and accuracy of communications.

In wired communications the ideological consciousness level of communications mechanics and communications line construction workers and their technical and skill level increased; and improved also were the quality of communications by making workers familiar with various standard operating procedures and strictly adhering to them and by intensifying the concern of those who utilize communications.

In wireless broadcasting, emphasis was placed on improving the relaying of local broadcasting stations so as to improve the quality of broadcasting. By effectively organizing and operating wired broadcast relaying facilities and wireless broadcast relaying facilities, local broadcast stations improved the quality of broadcasting one stage higher so as to make our broadcasts come in well even on distant continents.

In postal communications enterprises were sanitarily and conveniently organized, postal matters and publications were carefully handled, and the convenience and serviceableness of postal communications was further improved.

During 1968 the communications sector firmly upheld Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations to establish a strong command communications system on a national scale in order to effectively guarantee command communications from the capital to villages under any adverse natural condition or situation and to established a mobile, accurate, and always dependable command system.

Above all to accomodate realistic development, wired broadcast networks, wireless broadcast networks, and ultra-short wave communications networks were properly coordinated and organized on a nation-wide level. Preventive measures were taken against possible natural damages and other types of damage to communication centers.

The sector also effectively organized the ranks of communications workers, systematically improved their ideological and consciousness level and technical and skill level, and assisted them in fully implementing their revolutionary duties.

The sector upheld the strategic policy that our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, proposed for concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction. During 1968 the communications sector superbly performed their duty in connecting the nerves of the nation.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people, exhorted us as follows in the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic: "In accordance with the basic direction for our economic development, as was defined by the Delegates' Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, we must effectively maintain and reinforce our existing economic basis and make effective use of it; while giving priority to production growth in all sectors, we must massively carry out capital construction to further expand the economic basis of the nation." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, pp 554-555)

In compliance with the basic direction of economic development as elucidated by our leader, in 1968 the capital construction sector was faced with vast capital construction work aimed at concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction and at fulfilling the seven-year plan ahead of schedule.

During 1968 in coping with the daily intensifying new aggressive machinations of the American imperialists, the party and the state stressed defense construction, including defense installations to fortify as an ironclad fortress the entire country. Yet they also took steps to more vigorously accelerate economic construction.

In compliance with the basic directive for economic development, Comrade Kim Il-song our esteemed and cherished leader, proposed, during 1968 that the capital construction sector concentrate capital construction funds and construction capacity on productive constructions needed for scaling the major peaks of the seven-year plan such as the construction of power stations, the development of new coal mines and other types of mines and the rebuilding and expansion of existing coal and other mines, the construction of chemical plants, the rebuilding and expansion

of metal plants, the construction to further expand and fortify the bases for the production of heavy facilities and precision equipment, the creation, reorganization, and expansion of the building materials industry bases, and capital construction for the remaking of nature.

At the same time, while emphasizing construction to reinforce and complete existing production facilities, the principle of combining this with the construction of new production facilities was adhered to.

In compliance with the party's strategic policy for concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction, the investment amount in capital construction in all sector, of the national economy in 1968 showed a vast increase over 1967.

Investment in capital construction was concentrated on the productive construction of the basic industry sectors of the national economy led by the motive power industry and the extractive industry, and considerable amounts of investment was allotted also to cultural and welfare facilities and housing construction for the improvement of the people's welfare.

The Red builders of the party armed themselves more strongly with our leader's great revolutionary thought -- the concept of self-identity permeated with the revolutionary spirit of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense which comprises our party's unitary ideology. On the other hand they supported the party's construction policy, correctly defined the direction of investment and the priority of the objects of construction, and undertook construction with intensive methods. Thus by successfully carrying out vast construction works they advanced the dates of operation and increased the economic efficacy of investment.

As during 1968 more than the half of the investment in industrial construction was allotted to the motive power industry and the extractive industry, both being the first processes of industry, the leader's exhortations for giving firm priority to those sectors over other sectors of the national economy were correctly implemented.

Thus, in compliance with our party's consistent policy calling for correctly coordinating the construction of large-scale hydropower stations with that of thermal power stations and for concurrently advancing the construction of large-scale power station with that of medium and small-scale power stations, during 1968 the construction of large-scale hydropower and thermal power stations was vigorously undertaken. And everywhere the construction of medium and small-scale power stations and the

construction of transmission lines was carried out and existing power stations were maintained and reinforced.

Along with this, construction projects needed in giving priority to the extractive industry over the processing industry were strongly accelerated.

Works aimed at rapidly developing the extractive industry such as the development of new coal and other mines, basic excavation and the construction of permanent levels and shafts, the construction of large-scale ore dressing workshops, and the introduction of various types of advanced facilities were vigorously pursued. Thus its material-technological basis was further reinforced.

Consequently, during 1968 the coal mining industry sector triumphantly scaled ahead of the other sectors, the peak of coal production envisaged in the seven-year plan, and the mining industry sector also achieved reforming accomplishments.

As a result stronger and dependable raw material, fuel, and motive bases that could satisfy better rapidly growing demands for raw materials, fuel, and motive power kept pace with the uninterrupted development of the national economy.

During 1968 as reorganization and expansion work of the metal industry sector was successfully undertaken, a strong material-technological basis capable of producing new kinds of steel materials was laid. Self-sufficiency in the metallurgic industry was further enhanced. And it became possible to rapidly increase the production of steel and rolled steel materials needed for economic construction and defense construction and of various types of ferrous metals.

During 1968 capital construction was vigorously undertaken to lay a strong chemical industry base including the creation of new chemical industry sectors such as a crude oil refining industry and a synthetic rubber industry. Moreover, the capacity for the production of fertilizers and of light industrial raw materials was markedly increased.

Existing machine plants were further reinforced and perfected. The basis for the production of heavy equipment and of precision machines was further expanded and reinforced. While existing building materials factories were further reorganized and expanded, the construction of new building materials plants was properly coordinated with this. The electrification of railways was actively carried out. The material-technological basis of all these sectors was further reinforced.

As the party policy calling for concurrently advancing large-scale national industries and medium and small-scale local industries was thoroughly executed in all sectors of the national economy, medium and small-scale factories were built in large numbers all over the country.

The construction of lighty industry aimed at fully meeting the growing demands of the people by increasing the variety of consumer goods and by improving their quality was actively undertaken. Consequently, the production volume of winter clothing materials led by woolen textiles and coat materials showed a marked increase, and various types of consumer goods were produced in larger volume and with better quality.

Thus the basis of self-sufficient national economy built under the wise guidance of the party and our leader began more and more to show its great viability.

Also during 1968 many funds were appropriated for basic rural construction aimed at the successful execution of the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions proposed in our esteemed and cherished leader's Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question.

Consequently, the existing irrigation facilities were further reorganized and effectively used. Capital construction for the remolding of nature, including irrigation projects, dike construction, river works, water control projects, the elimination of stagnant water, productive construction in rural areas, and modern housing construction in rural areas were actively pursued. These enabled our rural areas to always reap large and secure harvests and further improved the livelihood of the peasants.

During 1968 the party and the government actively implemented capital construction designed for the promotion of the people's welfare.

Thus housing, cultural, welfare, and service facilities, schools, hospitals, and clinics mushroomed to serve the people's welfare better.

FINANCE

During 1968 our state finances adequately guaranteed revolutionary tasks financially proposed in our esteemed and cherished leader Comrade Kim Il-song's report at the Party Delegates' Conference, in the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, and in his report at the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

During 1968, wholeheartedly upholding our leader's lofty will, our people attained continuous advance and continuous reform, with unflagging effort fulfilled the annual plan before the anniversary of the founding of the republic, and attained an extraordinarily high rate in the development of the national economy.

In 1968 our people were forced to put forth more effort in defense construction than envisaged in the plan due to the frenzied war commotion created by the American imperialists, and they had to go through severe droughts seldom preceded in history that produced the subsequent tension in the electric power supply.

However, having rallied iron-like around our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, our people increased industrial output by 15% over 1967 and increased the harvest of food grains by 11% in spite of such difficult and complicated conditions.

While our people caused a great upswing in all spheres of socialist construction under the wise guidance of the party and our leader, also during 1968 the state budget too was successfully executed.

As rapidly increasing financial resources from the rapid growth of production showed up state budgetary receipts in 1968 increased 22% over 1967 or up to 5,023,700,000 won.

With the marked increase in the state budget in 1968, and while economic construction and defense construction alike were vigorously advanced, still funds needed for the improvement of the people's welfare were fully guaranteed.

The state budgetary expenditure for 1968 was 4,812,890,000 won, an increase to 122% over 1967.

Thus in 1968 there was a receipt surplus in the state budget of 218,100,000 won after fully guaranteeing all necessary funds.

During 1968 in compliance with the basic direction for our economic development charted by our esteemed and cherished leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, the party and the state stressed the effective use of existing economic assets and the normalization of production on the one hand and massively carried out new capital construction to further expand the economic basis of the country on the other hand.

For this purpose vast funds equivalent to as much as 48.9% of the total expenditure in the state budget was appropriate for the development of the national economy and a large portion of it was invested in capital construction.

During 1968 in order to fully develop the extractive industry, the first process of all industry, investment in all sectors of the national economy was increased including investment in heavy industry construction by 40%, in the metal industry by 1.7 times over 1967, in the machine industry by 2.3 times, and in the building materials sector by 1.8 times.

Thus with the vast state investment in all sectors of the national economy and the heroic laboring struggle waged by the working class, a large number of modern factories were newly built and already existing factories were reorganized and expanded with new technology. Consequently, glorious accomplishments were made in the implementation of the line for concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction and the might of a constantly advancing self-sufficient national industry was once again demonstrated.

Having continuously put forth enormous force in the development of the rural economy, also during 1968 the party and the government increased investment in capital construction in this sector by 1.3 times over 1967 and accelerated socialist rural construction.

During 1968 our peasants received powerful support and aid from self-sufficient industry, carried out farming with the

help of many machines, electricity, chemicals in the fertile fields belonging to cooperatives, and enjoyed their lives as much as the large landlords.

During 1968, in coping with a tense situation caused by the frenzied war commotions of the American imperialists which might have precipitated a war at any moment, the Korean Workers' Party and the government of the republic took steps to further strengthen defense potential.

In this connection, a vast amount totalling 32.4% of the total expenditure in the state budget, or an increase of 30% over 1967, was appropriated to defense. This enormously contributed to the implementation of our party's military line.

With the thoroughgoing execution of our party's self-defensive defense line and its basic substance in the training of our entire military forces as cadres forces, in the modernization of our entire military forces, in the arming of the people, and in the fortification of the entire country, the heroic People's Army troops have been further nurtured and strengthened as matchless revolutionary military forces strongly equipped with modern weapons and the latest military and technological equipment who are boundlessly loyal to the party and our leader. And the might of the defense system of the entire state and the whole people was once again strongly demonstrated.

By adopting the improvement of the people's livelihood as the supreme principle of its activities, our party and government expanded vast sums of state funds to show the immense concern of the party and our leader for improving the people's livelihood even under the difficult condition that forced them to vigorously push for economic construction and defense construction.

Having always given meticulous attention to the improvement of the people's livelihood, Comrade Kim Il-song built in P'yongyang and Songnim modern chicken egg farms and chicken meat farms which are vitally important in the solution of the problem of subsidiary food. Utilizing their experience he ordered the massive construction of poultry farms in 1968 in all parts of the country.

Upholding our leader's lofty intention, all our toilers superbly built 21 modern new large-scale poultry farms by taking advantage of the foundations already built by him. They reorganized and improved already existing farms and newly built compound feed factories.

Moreover, our leader personally organized a model of a truck farm field with a spray-type watering system, demonstrated

its superiority, and guided the peasants to fully introduce the spray-type irrigation system in truck farming fields.

Thus in 1968 the spray-type irrigation system was introduced in 204 truck farming fields with a total combined area of 5,000 chongbo in order to build a strong truck farming basis which could always reap large and safe harvests even in any severe droughts.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, showed his warm concern also in 1968 with the students and children as the perpetrators of the fatherland and the reserve forces of communist construction.

In spite of the tense situation, our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, supplied at almost no cost to all children and elementary and secondary school students winter clothes, cotton overcoats, winter caps, head towels, winter shoes, and socks.

During 1968, in order to more adequately meet the demands of the people in their livelihood, the party and the government disbursed expenditures for social and cultural facilities amounting to 1.2 times that of 1967.

As housing construction was vigorously carried out with the vast investment of the state, houses totalling 1.7 times the number of houses in 1967 were used to accomodate toilers. This resulted in the further improvement of the housing conditions in urban and rural areas.

Also during 1968, in order to further fortify accomplishments made in general nine-year compulsory technical education and to further step up the training of technical personnel, vast sums of money were expended in the education sector.

Consequently, a large number of new classrooms were built, and the material-technological basis of schools and cadre training centers was strongly organized. Toilers received from the state more free educational benefits.

Having given boundless attention to the promotion of the people's health, the party and the government appropriated more funds than planned in order to more thoroughly implement the policy of preventive medicine and to improve medical service. As a result the number of hospital beds was increased substantially as were benefits from free medical care.

The benefits such as free education, free medical care, paid vacation, day care centers at state expense, management of

kindergarten at state expense, and the distribution of food and children's clothing at low costs that our toilers received from the state were such as to be equivalent to the total wages they received.

All those accomplishments achieved in concurrently developing economic construction and defense construction and in improving the people's livelihood by overcoming stern difficulties and ordeals in spite of the tense and complicated situation during 1968 show that our state budget based on a self-sufficient national economy is a popular, deficit-free, strong, and self-sufficient budget which completely guarantees by our ownability the vast demands for money it reduces the tax burdens of the people.

All those accomplishments made in the execution of the state budget during 1968 once again display the legitimacy of our party policies calling for strengthening the basis of a self-sufficient national economy and our financial basis by embodying the concept of self-identity of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song and the wisdom of his leadership, and the superiority and viability of our socialist system.

Banking

On 28 November 1963 our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, pointed out the essence and duty of banks under socialism and exhorted us to revamp the banking system commensurate with them. Subsequently, our banking system, comprised of a Central Bank which unilaterally makes loans of funds needed temporarily and supplies construction and floating funds needed for the implementation of the national economic plan, of commercial banks which unitarily make loans temporarily needed at state economic agencies, enterprises, and cooperative ownership, and of trade banks was organized.

The Central Bank abandoned the loan business it used to handle and has been reorganized into a financial executive organ which controls construction and floating funds envisaged in the financial budget, supplies funds unilaterally to state economic agencies and enterprises, and exercises unified economic control of the overall national economy through the guidance and control designed to insure the rational utilization of funds advanced. In addition to the issuing of currency, one of its proper functions, and the adjustment of currency, the Central Bank is charged with a nation-wide settlements of accounts, the collection of state benefits, and the registration of fixed property.

The commercial bank with the financial guidance and control of cooperative farms is charged with making loans to cover temporary shortages at enterprises of all sectors of the national economy and montarily registers the fixed property of cooperative farms and their national use. Also it is charged with managing state insurance, savings, and private remittances.

The trade bank settles foreign accounts.

The new banking system organized by Comrade Kim Il-song is a socialist banking system which starts with the premise that the state is responsible for the overall national economy, suited to hardie the new conditions that the socialist transformation of production relations have brought about, including industry as publically owned and agriculture as a part of cooperative ownership; and which is suited also to the Taaen work system. It is continually exhibiting its superiority and viability.

During 1968 all banking agencies further demonstrated their superiority in systematically supplying funds flexibly and efficaciously to all sectors of the national economy and intensifying their guidance and control. Thus they contributed to the execution of the national economy plan and aggressively created reserves of financial resources by fully mobilizing idle funds among the population. As a result, during 1968 banks contributed to the implementation of our party's revolutionary line for fortifying national defense potential, for rapidly developing the national economy, and for making the people's livelihood more affluent.

The Central Bank

Currency Issuance and Currency Control: During 1968 through the planned issuance of currency and flexible currency control and due to the implementation of the popular policies Comrade Kim Il-song advocated for our people and to rapid economic development. Moreover, the Bank strongly and firmly maintained the volume of currency commensurate with the economic scale of the nation and endlessly enhanced the value of our won.

During 1968 industrial output was increased to 115% over 1967. With the Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song great accomplishments were achieved also in agriculture.

Comrade Kim Il-song's concern with all children, his solicitude for workers, technicians, and office workers, and his policy for increasing again the subsidies to the bereaved families of the revolutionaries and the families of soldiers in the rear areas required the outlay of vast amounts.

However, by correctly calculating the economic scale of the nation and by determining the level of currency to suit it, the plan for cash was set for each period by coordinating it with the national economic plan and the financial budget. Funds were expended after investigating the actual performance of the work of agencies and enterprises and control and inspection were exercised to assure the use of funds in accordance with plans. Currency circulation was successfully guaranteed with a small outlay of funds. Also by intensifying centralized currency issuance and currency control and by properly combining the kinds of currency, currency counting in cash transactions was simplified and the right of the people in the use of currency was actively safeguarded.

As a result, the self-sufficient currency system of the nation was further fortified.

Floating Fund Supply: Banking agencies actively participated in floating fund planning carried out in all sectors and all units to guide them in laying plans to suit the demands of the situation. Moreover, since prior to the issuance of the planned currency supply the utilization of materials and funds at agencies and enterprises was scrutinized, executive plans were formulated after deducting reserves that could be saved, and funds were paid on that basis. Thus the responsibility of agencies and enterprises for formulating plans and for executing them was intensified, and floating funds were utilized with more effectiveness by mobilizing to a large extent the planned reserves as floating funds.

For the supply of floating funds to consigned commodities a system was devised so as to make each sector and each unit plan for the funds and to make banking agencies execute the plans by a centralized method. A system of guaranteeing and controlling the funds according to the actual volume of consigned commodities at agencies and enterprises was established. Consequently, the control of floating funds was intensified and the hoarding and idling of funds was prevented, and funds needed for expanded reproduction was flexibly guaranteed. By actively stimulating the sale of goods and the recovery of funds, the turnover of funds was further accelerated.

Consequently, during 1968 the supply level of funds was reduced by 15% in absolute terms in spite of considerable expansion relatively. In actual execution the need for funds was met with an amount 8% less than that.

Banking agencies surveyed the material property possessed by agencies and enterprises, and took steps to appropriately dispose of unnecessary or overstocked materials, accumulated and

hoarded unfinished goods, semi-finished goods, and finished goods. Thus by organizing the task of further stimulating the turnover of funds, numerous reserves were mobilized, and materials were distributed to places where they were needed for more effective use.

In this way during 1968 the plan for the development of the national economy by far outdistanced the 1967 level and was fulfilled with much fewer funds than in 1967. Moreover, the over-fulfillment of the plan of 1968 was possible without additional funding.

Construction and Major Repair Fund Supply: During 1968 banking agencies contributed to undertaking priority constructions through fund supply, to actively stimulating the reduction of construction costs as much as possible to increasing the economic efficacy of investment, to the full execution of the party's construction policy, and to the acceleration of socialist construction.

In compliance with the state's measures for guaranteeing the funds needed for mining and lumbering and for capital construction, banking agencies established a new procedure for fund supply and offered the money so as to support and further strengthen the technical provisions in these sectors and the more satisfactory and systematic implementation of work. By realistically reorganizing and implementing the fund supply method for soil stripping, the first process of the extractive industry, banking agencies made it possible to invent and introduce on a broad plane in those sectors and to economize reserves created in the stage of designing.

Banking agencies scrutinized designs and budgets prior to the supplying of fund and sought reserves generated by the technical and economic calculation in the process of drafting designs. Moreover, by controlling and supervising the process of execution of plans, banking agencies made it possible to prevent superfluity and waste. In addition, in order to reduce construction costs and build more with less investment, banking agencies adopted control measures for bringing about maximal economization of material labor costs, indirect costs in particular, through the process of fund supply, and thus mobilized considerable volumes of reserves.

In this way banking agencies guaranteed the adequate execution of necessary constructions with less funding than envisaged in the construction plans.

Payment Settlement: During 1968 banking agencies upheld the Tasean work system and stepped up control before and after payment settlements on the principle of letting agencies and

While tightening payment settlement discipline and payment discipline subsequent to the transportation and supply of materials, banking agencies introduced a system of letter of attorney for receiving materials, and in this manner strongly caused agencies and enterprises to exercise their own control before the control by banks. And banking agencies set up rules to make agencies and enterprises which supplied materials receive payment on time according to the letter of attorney for receiving materials.

Banking agencies then obtained confirmation for the request for payment on time at agencies and enterprises and executed payment so as to accelerate further the turnover of funds.

Thus although the scale of production and circulation in the nation was rapidly expanded and the amount of settlement transactions grew accordingly, the number of days needed for payment according to request was reduced in 1968 by 29% over 1967, and the number of days in receiving payment after delivery of materials was reduced by 14%.

Registration and Supervision of Field Property: As during 1968 our party's revolutionary line calling for concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction was fully implemented, the scale of fixed property in the nation showed a rapid increase, and the significance of its rational utilization became more important.

By checking and confirming the basic documents on fixed property created in the past against goods, banking agencies investigated its rational deployment, management, utilization; and by seeking number reserves, banking enormously contributed to the economic control and management of the nation.

By controlling and registering newly created fixed property through fund supply and payment settlement, banking agencies saw to it that all property was reflected in time as being state property.

As of the end of 1968 an actual survey of fixed property was organized and executed throughout the nation.

At the same time, banking agencies thoroughly armed workers with Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortation for protecting and managing state and social property and took a series of measures to more actively organize and develop as a mass movement the protection and management of state and social property.

Commercial Banks

Loan Transactions: During 1968 as the Tacan work system was more thoroughly implemented at all units of the national economy and the uniformity and specification of planning were practiced, banking agencies made loans and directly assisted enterprises in improving financial management. Consequently, not only the time of use of loans at enterprises was reduced but also the number of enterprises using loans showed a marked increase. Also state investment in cooperative enterprises, in cooperative farms in particular, was increased, and as the accumulation of their own fund grew, the number of cooperative farms using loans showed a marked decline.

Financial Guidance and Control of Cooperative Farms: In compliance with the Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Construction of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, efforts were made to establish financial planning and a bookkeeping computation system, to organize and execute accurate cash transactions and settlements, and to intensify financial guidance and control over cooperative farms for their effective economic activity. Through this cooperative farms increased cash receipts, economized expenditures, and markedly improved computation and financial management.

Through the monetary registration of the fixed property of cooperative farms and their guidance, banking agencies contributed to the improvement on the custody, management, and utilization of fixed property.

During 1968 banking agencies assisted cooperative farms one by one and created a model in property and financial management and generalized it, and thus contributed to elevating one stage higher the financial management level of farms.

By intensifying guidance over the credit department of cooperative farms and fisheries cooperatives and making guidance work the concern of the management committee, banking agencies helped with the functions of the credit department for farm members and cooperative members and assisted them in organizing their lives according to plans. Consequently, income from side business such as the raising of domestic animals and credit funds was increased enough to have vast sums of surplus becoming available for depositing at banks.

Popular Savings: Thanks to the material consideration given by our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, to all workers and office workers, the measures repeatedly taken by the party and the government for the improvement of the people's

livelihood led by the reduction of the prices of commodities, the real wages of toilers in 1968 showed a marked increase over 1967. Moreover, cash demands needed for their livelihood was fully met and some surplus was left over for saving. Accordingly, the balance of savings was higher than ever.

Especially our rural areas have prepared bumper crops year after year thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song's wise guidance, and the distribution share of farm members has increased year after year. All cooperative farm members have saved their surplus money and the savings balance of rural people has been markedly increased.

State Insurance Work: During 1968 the state insurance project was overfulfilled by far due to the great revolutionary upsurge continued in socialist construction and the improvement of the people's livelihood. In our country state insurance greatly contributed to protecting socialist ownership and privately owned property from unexpected disasters and to making it possible to plan the people's livelihood.

The Trade Bank

As governmental and economic relations between our country and the socialist countries, and the newly emerging independent nations of Asia and Africa freed from imperialist yoke were expanded in 1968, foreign payment settlements between banks showed rapid increases.

The Trade Bank initiated new transaction relations with banks of many countries that respected the freedom and independence of the people and wanted to have bank transaction with us on a basis of equality, and the number of such banks showed a continuous increase.

During 1968 trade and payment agreements were newly signed with a considerable number of countries and the credit of our banks was highly esteemed in foreign payment settlement. Consequently, banks of many countries that had direct transactions in payment settlement became direct partners in transactions.

During 1968 the scale of foreign payment settlement showed an unprecedented growth. As the political, economic, cultural, and friendly relations between our country and a number of countries were strengthened, foreign payment settlements consequent upon noncommercial transactions also showed a marked increase.

The International Insurance Company is solely in charge of and manages (under the guidance of the commercial banks) international freight and ship insurance and reinsurance. With

the enhancing of our international prestige and the expansion and development of our foreign trade under the correct policies adopted by the Korean Workers' Party, foreign insurance business also showed a rapid increase.

The International Insurance Company not only is sharing mutual help and experience by regularly participating in the delegates' conference of the insurance agencies of the socialist countries, but also is active as the vice-chairman of the Asian and African Insurance and Reinsurance Agents' League in the strengthening of mutual help and practical relations in the field of insurance between two continents.

The Company also mutually exchanges agency business with the major insurance agencies of more than 40 countries and assures the accuracy and promptness of its own business. Consequently, its international prestige and trust have been enhanced.

National Land Construction

Also during 1968 the national land construction sector waged vigorous struggles with many results to carry out our esteemed and cherished leader's exhortations for this sector.

The national land construction sector has a general land plan to develop, reorganize, and beautify national land according to unified planning on a long-term basis, and to develop mountains, forests, rivers, and tidelands and build roads. The sector protected supervised, and controlled land, rivers, coastal areas, territorial waters, marine resources, and beneficial animals and plants, and other resources, thus contributing immensely to socialist construction and to the improvement of the people's livelihood.

The Ministry of National Land Management was reorganized into the Ministry of National Land Construction in October 1968.

National Land Planning

During 1968 the national land construction sector concentrated on making technical preparations to frugally organize overall national housekeeping so as to give precedence to national land planning over national land construction. Based on basic data which determined the long-term policy in 15 sectors, including land, rivers, forests, roads, industry, agriculture, and residential areas, the sector drafted general provincial (directly controlled municipal) national land plans including

P'yongan Namdo, P'yongan Pukto, and Hamgyong Namdo, and county (district) national land plans.

Those general national land plans and national land plans fully reflect the party's intention of correctly coordinating economic interests and defense interests and uniformly developing all parts of the country.

During 1968 the sector also formulated plans for the utilization of wild mountains throughout the country.

In this way the sector laid the groundwork for the comprehensive utilization of wild mountains of our country as economic orchards, forests for oak feeding silkworms, and pastures according to climate, natural and geographic conditions, and the prospects for economic development of the areas concerned.

Workers in this sector during 1968 aggressively carried out technical preparations to make comprehensive use of rivers in particular.

By drafting comprehensive construction plans for the Taedong River canals and comprehensive development plans for river systems, led by the Yalu and Tumen Rivers, they made it possible to make the most effective use of rivers in our country. Moreover, they provided for the strong protection of national land, resources, residential areas, and real estate.

In addition to the afore-mentioned activities, the sector carried out the task of establishing the geographical positions of constructions projects numbering in the thousands, a job urgently demanded in all sectors of the national economy so as to properly coordinate the mutual relations between different elements of national land and between various sectors of the national economy. In this way the sector provided the conditions for the unified and long-term implementation of national land construction.

Forests

During 1968 the forest sector revamped the forest management and control system in order to more fully implement the party's consistent policy for expanding forest resources. It primarily concentrated itself on the intensification and development of forest management.

This sector designated certain areas for forest protection by agencies, enterprises, and cooperatives, and saw it to that through popular movements trees were planted and protected throughout the year.

During 1968 many agencies, enterprises, factories and co-operative farms first formulated their own plans for afforestation and lumbering, organized afforestation work teams, and organized their own timber production bases, thus laying the foundation for the planned planting and lumbering of trees.

During 1968 alone trees were planted through mass movement in a total area of 82,000 chongbo. Those trees consisted mainly of such economic forests as popular trees and acacias. The trees were planted to beautify the image of mountains and to increase their productivity.

The forest sector moved during 1968 tree nursery production centers from plains to districts close to afforestation areas in order to plant more trees according to planning and with the help of mass movements. The sector properly cared for nursery trees and normalized their production in order to have a number of nursery trees ready before the planting of trees by agencies, enterprises, factories, and cooperative farms.

Oil and fat forests covered 81% of total economic forests created during 1968. This amounted to the overfulfillment by 148% of the oil and fat afforestation quota of the seven-year national economic plan, and this resulted in further intensification of the party's policy for regionalizing the major varieties of trees.

In particular, in order to implement Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations for solving the problem of edible oil by utilizing mountains in our country where the arable area is limited, the sector created walnut farms in all parts of the country and selected suitable sites for massive planting of walnut trees.

As a result of this, the northern half of the republic is full of walnut groves along with the punji, Juglans mandshurica, and pine nut groves as long-term oil and fat forests.

Also during 1968 in order to fully execute the exhortations of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song for erosion control and tree planting in the upper reaches of the major rivers led by the Taedong River, the sector poured considerable funds and labor force into the project and actively carried out forest and water control in the upper reaches of the Taedong River.

Prior to this, workers in this sector created a model of erosion control work through a popular movement and generalized their experience to create more than one demonstration point in each province, city, and county by the end of the year.

Modeled after this, each and every locality by means of mass movements such erosion control projects along with tree planting as stone fence building, soil blocking, terrace building, and blocking the foots of mountains in order to properly protect national land.

The sector also produced seeds needed for the artificial cultivation of various kinds of mushroom and scattered them in forest regions. This sector additionally created model medicinal herb units in certain areas so as to massively increase forest resources.

Rivers

Also during 1968 the national land construction sector firmly upheld Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations for properly protecting land through effective river improvement work and forest erosion control and continuously pushed for river improvement projects.

Since the party and the government appropriated a lot of funds, materials, facilities, and labor force to river improvement projects, the construction of the five major rivers projects, led by the Yalu and Tumen Rivers, and the major, medium and small river improvement projects were simultaneously undertaken with vigor.

In particular the river construction sector organized a number of river construction enterprises thanks to the deep solidarity shown by the party and our leader, and it strongly organized the ranks of construction workers.

Compared to 1967 the number of river construction offices was increased by 3.4 times in 1968, and the size of the ranks of construction workers was increased by 2.8 times. Also the technical provision of enterprises were improved with modern heavy and medium construction machines.

At the same time, by further supplementing and expanding the ranks of scientist, technicians, and designers, and by further improving their research work and designing, the sector gave clear-cut precedence to technical preparations over actual river construction work.

During 1968, along with river construction work, river management and control work was also improved.

During 1968 river control workers adopted various control measures, including the use of a large number of concrete works,

and implemented them. Consequently, old dikes were generally rebuilt, structures were well protected, and national land in general was strongly guarded.

By creating shore protection forests in reorganized and reinforced rivers through the popular movements, the sector saw to it that all of our river banks were thickly planted with trees and banks were strongly protected.

In addition the national land construction sector carried out during 1968 long-term projects for sediment pools, dumping sites, protective walls, and stone walls for the purpose of preventing damages from waste ores and waste from mines, coal mines, factories, and enterprises.

In particular, with the construction of many sediment pools at coal mines and mines along the Taedong River and the Ch'ongch'on River, damage to those rivers from waste ores and polluted water were prevented.

Roads

Highly upholding the decisions of the Party Delegates' Conference for concurrently advancing economic construction and national defense construction, the road sector during 1968 endeavored to improve the technical conditions of roads.

During 1968 a construction brigade specializing in road construction was organized in the capital, while under it several specialized construction agencies were newly put together. The sector built roads and bridges and carried out various types of paving work.

Moreover, by organizing and developing road repair in spring and autumn as a mass movement, the sector laid several million cubic meters of specified gravels on roads, reorganized and repaired hundreds of thousands of square meters of road, and planted 885,000 trees along the roads.

In all provinces, in Kangwon-do in particular, locally available materials were sought out and utilized to carry out soil-gravel paving and gravel-mixed soil paving for the marked improvement of the technical conditions of roads.

Also each province vigorously developed a mass movement to develop new quarries for the purpose of paving roads with gravel every year.

Learning from the experience of Onch'on-gun, P'yongan Namdo in paving roads with grave each province created more than one model, concentrated on technical preparations including technical guidance documents, and thus built the material-technical basis for the successful execution of the tasks proposed by our leader.

Tideland Construction

Since the liberation Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, has conceived of a grand idea for developing the vast tidelands on the west coast. When the Fatherland Liberation War was being fiercely fought, he strongly exhorted scientists to develop the vast tidelands on the west coast and develop them into agricultural land, industrial land, and salt farms.

Upholding his exhortations, scientists and technicians of the tideland construction sector carried out surveys during a three-year period from 1954 to 1956. During 1960-1961, based on the surveys and investigations by sites they earnestly undertook tideland construction and build vast "silk lands" and "golden acres."

During 1968 the national land control sector established a new orderly tideland construction guidance system and built up a material-technical basis. The sector also organized strong ranks of scientists and technicians and carried out tideland construction work at a rapid rate.

Tideland builders from all parts of the country grasped with their hearts that our leader's blueprint was a most honorable and rewarding revolutionary task for organizing our country as a more livable paradise on earth and to hand over greater assets to posterity, and put forth all their strength and will in the remaking of nature.

Especially the builders of the "silk island," given the on the spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song whom they had always admired, exhibited extraordinary enthusiasm in order to repay with intense laboring accomplishments the high trust of our leader who personally visited their work site in spite of his busy schedule, looked after each part of their life with paternal affection, and entrusted them with new tasks.

By effectively using heavy dredgers, heavy excavators, and automobiles sent by our leader, the builders of the silk island entered a stage of comprehensive mechanization of tideland

construction. By introducing the advanced engineering methods that he taught, which suited to the conditions of our tidelands, they miraculously speeded up the rate of tideland construction by a factor of seven.

During 1968 the national land construction sector not only gained new land in this way, but also waged a struggle to make more effective use of already available land.

In 1968 alone the sector moved to the foot of the hills those houses dotted in wet rice fields, mulberry farms in rich land, and tree nurseries, thus transferring to agricultural production as much as 12,000 chongbo of such land as was excessively owned by agencies, enterprises, and schools, and idle marsh land.

Fresh Water Fish Breeding

During 1968 the fresh fish breeding sector first of all reorganized its fish breeding guidance system in accordance with the party's policy for rapidly developing fish breeding as a mass movement, and it further intensified and developed it.

As fresh water fish breeding, which used to be managed and controlled by the Ministry of National Land Construction, was transferred to each provincial peoples committee and local power organs began to directly control fresh water fish breeding, fish breeding was actively developed as a movement of the whole people.

Consequently, during 1968 a large number of young fish were released in fish breeding areas and large quantities of fish were raised and supplied to the people.

Along with this the fish breeding sector concentrated on the artificial hatching of cho, white salmon, and grey salmon that can be rapidly bred with grass and natural feed, produced large quantities of young fish, and distributed young fish to cooperative farms, agencies, and enterprises so as to expand the production basis of such fish.

Useful Animals and Plants

Also during 1968 the sector continuously intensified the struggle to actively protect useful animals and plants abundantly found in our country and to effectively utilize them for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

First of all, also during 1968, the sector rationally determined the size of the pollack catch and the number of stationary net fish catches in light of fish resources, established a strong fish resources protection system, and established a considerable number of new protective areas along the coast.

As a result of such intensified protection and breeding of fish resources, during past two or three years the volume of resources of such stationary fish groups as crawfish and shellfish showed marked increase.

After newly establishing protective areas for useful animals and plants to suit the constantly changing and developing environment, the sector widely developed the task of migrating, taming, and multiplying roe deer and deer, pheasants, quails, and rabbits.

Consequently all over the country new rabbit hills, rabbit islands, pheasant hills, roe deer hills, and deer hills have appeared.

Labor Administration

During 1968 the labor administration sector successfully implemented the exhortations our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, as well as decisions at the 16th and 18th plenums of the Central Committee of the Fourth Party Congress, and consequently honorably fulfilled the tasks posed in economic construction and national defense construction.

Cultivation of the Communist Attitude Toward Labor

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "Labor administration under socialism is a work related to people. It may be said to be primarily a task of cultivating the communist attitude toward labor among toilers. For solving all tasks given the labor administration sector such as eliminating waste, rationally utilizing labor forces, and increasing the per capita production is ultimately and largely dependent on how consciously toilers participate in labor; that is, whether or not they have the correct attitude toward labor." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 493)

The labor administration sector explained and disseminated each item of Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations. Moreover, through the explanation and teaching of his treatises such as "Let Us

Thoroughly Establish the Communist Attitude Toward Labor," and "Let Us Bring About A Revolutionary Change in Labor Administration," the sector energetically, patiently, and steadily proceeded with ideological indoctrination.

Consequently toilers fervently exhibited the communist character in voluntarily participating in labor and self-consciously abiding by labor discipline, in fully utilizing the 480 minute working day for production, in leaving work to women and old people, and in entrusting youth with difficult and arduous work and more important jobs.

At the enterprise where Comrade Ch'oe Hyon-gi worked all strictly upheld the exhortations of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. At this enterprise, even after young workers equivalent to 16.4% of the total labor force there were transferred to more important sectors at the party's summoning, the remaining workers continued to exhibit high revolutionary zeal and creative activism, with the result that they overfulfilled the 1968 national economic plan which was an increase of 20% over 1967.

At the enterprise where Comrade Kim Yun-yong worked, numerous labor deserves were created by mechanizing and semi-automating difficult and arduous work and by the high self-conscious effort of each and every work to tackle difficult and arduous work. As the weight of the labor force in the mine pits which are a basic sector, was increased, the workers there were able to complete ahead of schedule the 1968 national economic plan which was increased by 52% over 1967.

As these examples illustrate, because all factories and enterprises highly upheld our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song and armed themselves with the communist idea about labor, exhibited their revolutionary determination and creative activism they put forth greater efforts that envisaged in the plans for defense construction in coping with the frantic war commotion of the American imperialist, they and courageously overcame the difficulty brought about by the unprecedentedly severe droughts and the subsequent tension in the electric power supply. Consequently, in 1968 they increased industrial output by 15% over 1967 and food grain production by 11%.

All those brilliant results once again clearly shows the legitimacy of Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortation for intensifying the communist indoctrination of labor, because under socialism the intensification of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activism of toilers is a decisive factor affecting all factors of production growth.

In particular the brilliant results our toilers achieved during 1968 once again strongly confirms the legitimacy of Comrade Kim Il-song's brilliant Marxist-Leninist theory that it is precisely the lawfulness of socialist economic development that production is developed at an endlessly high rate.

Going a step further, those brilliant accomplishments once again expose the reactionary nature of the revisionist theory that when the economy reaches a certain stage under socialism its growth rate falls.

Rational Deployment and Utilization of Labor Resources

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, proposed the direction and method for the more effective use of the available labor force by guaranteeing a correct balance of labor forces between the productive sectors and the non-productive sectors, and exhorted us as follows: "...What is vital in labor force deployment is to determine the number of workers in the non-productive sectors to suit the level of economic development while ensuring the priority increase of workers in the productive sectors. In the future we must strive to abide strongly by such principles and rationally deploy the labor force of the nation." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 567)

In pursuing this directive, the Cabinet Decision Number Six, "On reducing the fixed number of workers in the management organizations of agencies and enterprises and the labor force in the production command sector, and revising the fixed number of workers in management organizations," (dated 27 March 1968) was decreed. Thus to suit the demands of realistic development the fixed number of workers of standard organizations and management organizations of agencies and enterprises was rationally reorganized.

Through the reorganization of management organizations, the fixed number of management workers, equivalent to 25% of the production command labor force, and the management labor force of production enterprises and the management labor force of the non-productive sectors were reduced and transferred to the productive sectors, to the direct production sectors in particular.

This was a step most suitable in that the Tae'an work system was more thoroughly established in the management and control of enterprises and the economic, technical, and practical level of economic cadres and their management and control level were extraordinarily elevated.

The labor administration sector also upheld our esteemed and cherished leader's specific exhortation for actively seeking out and utilizing labor reserves in all sectors and at all units of the national economy, it and carried out an overall task of seeking out labor reserves.

By seeking out labor reserves such as the improvement of labor organization, the full utilization of the 480 minute working hours, the improvement of production organization, the broad development of the technological renovation movement, and the increase of the utilization rate of equipment, considerable youth labor reserves were discovered. Thus it was possible to fully meet the new demands for labor of the vital sectors of coal mines, mines, forestry industry, and the five major river construction.

Labor Planning

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "Cadres of the state and economic agencies must improve labor administration, actively mobilize the labor resources of the nation, rationally deploy the labor force, and strive to increase labor productivity." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 568)

In order to improve labor planning, the sector first of all generally carried out the preparation of a labor index which was newly proposed by our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

A labor index was prepared so as to reflect such specific indexes as variety of products, the volume of production, machine facilities, and labor force structure at each factory. Also a new system was introduced in preparing and utilizing the labor indexes of factories and enterprises of vital significance in the national economy and of considerably large scale and the labor index of other factories and enterprises.

Because in this way a labor index was correctly prepared and utilized, it was possible to more scientifically draft plans for a balance among skilled workers and the need for skilled workers by classes throughout the factory and to provide more appropriate combat commandship.

It became possible also to further improve labor administration to suit the demands of the Tae'an work system by investigating and controlling labor sources by province, city (district), county, and major factory district, and locally coordinating the demand and supply of labor.

Labor Protection

Also during 1968 all toilers enjoyed rewarding lives, while more efficiently and with interest working at their places of work thanks to the solicitude of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

During 1968 the sector adopted and pursued a series of measures aimed at further improving the indoctrination of toilers labor safety.

First of all the sector fully surveyed the indoctrination of the major factories and enterprises on labor safety according to different industrial sectors, and then it defined the indoctrination on labor safety to suit any new situations of the constantly changing national economy. The sector dispatched an appropriate number of new labor safety workers according to the scale and features of factories and enterprises, and thus energetically guide the indoctrination of factories and enterprises on labor safety.

Along with this, factories and enterprises generally organized new sections for the indoctrination on labor safety. Those new sections were equipped with materials demonstrating actual objects, models, and various types of audio-visual means to illustrate our esteemed and cherished leader's exhortations to the labor safety sector and the methods to implement them.

Thus the labor safety sections served during 1968 as centers for studying Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations, for seeking methods for their implementation, and for developing as a movement of the whole people the movement for the initiation and rationalization of labor protection.

At factories and enterprises the labor safety indoctrination system was further completed.

The system called for the state to supply free of charge to new workers and those workers who changed their type of work at factories living expenses, food, and labor protection devices as well, for a certain period according to the features of the types of work they would undertake, and to give them indoctrination on labor safety. The system strictly called for giving them chances of observation and practice on labor safety and assigning them to work only after they had passed tests.

Particularly for those new workers to be assigned to types of work that would require more information on production techniques and safety, a system was devised to let them undergo work training for a certain length of time.

A strict system of labor safety indoctrination called for indoctrinating workers before the beginning of every work day with substantial information which would guarantee work safety.

For every year March-April and October-November were set aside as labor safety months. It was systematized during those months to intensively study our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations to the labor safety sector and the measures to implement them, and to formulate and practice and steps to improve the entire labor safety work.

Also during 1968 the state established a system of unified planning of labor protection facilities, aimed at systematically improving the conditions of labor protection, and supplied necessary facilities and materials.

Also during 1968 thanks to the solicitude of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, our toilers were supplied free of charge with work clothes, work shoes, labor protection tools, and euprophics. They enjoyed regular vacations, supplementary vacations, and vacations before and after delivery while receiving wages and food.

Training of Technology and Skill and Labor Reserves

During 1968 in compliance with Cabinet Decision Number 70, "On the Correct Implementation of the Decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party of the Fourth Congress on Improving and Intensifying Labor Administration," dated 13 October 1967 the labor administration sector reorganized the system of technological and skill study and included all workers and technicians in the study.

The sector established a system according to which certain days were set aside for the study of technology and skill at the provincial (directly controlled municipal) unit. All factories and enterprises carried out the study of technology and skill once every week and implemented the task of improving the technical and skill level of toilers as a movement of all the masses. Consequently, the number of engineers (specialists) and assistant engineers (middle specialists) trained through the engineering study team and the technical study team in 1968 showed a marked increase.

Particularly by intensifying guidance over the management of the skill training teams in which many workers participate and by further improving their management methods, the sector elevated as a whole the skill level of toilers one stage higher.

In order to massively train increased reserves of skilled workers to respond to the rapid development of the national economy and the trend of technological reorganization, the local administration sector established and managed in 1968 new schools for skilled workers with the factories and enterprises as units

Particularly since those schools are designed to accept middle school graduates who have received the nine-year compulsory technical education and train them as reserve skilled workers, they effectively trained a larger number of reserve skilled workers by fully preparing the material-technological basis of schools and by concentrating on elevating the level of education and indoctrination.

Thus our factories and enterprises served not only as production bases but also as the reliable bases for training national technical cadres and reserve skilled workers

Rest, Recuperation, and Social Security

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted as follows: "Additional benefits of toilers through the expenditure of the state budget will be expanded on an enormous scale. An increased expenditure of social insurance will enable the payment of more subsidies and pensions to toilers and will guarantee the free rest of toilers at state-operated rest centers, recuperation centers, and camping sites." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 3, p 133)

Thus during 1968 the already established rest and recuperation centers and camping sites were organized better, and many toilers and students spent joyful time of rest at those places due to our esteemed and cherished leader's solicitude.

They were not only guaranteed free of charge by the state meals, recreation, and all other expenses needed during the rest period, including the expense of the round trip, but also were paid the same wage during the rest period as they would have had they worked.

During 1968 rest and recuperation was carried out according to the wishes and tastes of toilers in such forms as rest and recuperation for toilers, rest and recuperation for peasants, rest and recuperation for families, rest and recuperation for mothers, rest and recuperation for married couples, camping, sightseeing, and excursions.

During 1968 social insurance and social security benefits were further increased, and the guidance for those works was intensified so as to accurately transmit our esteemed and cherished leader's solicitude to toilers. Consequently, compared to 1967, the ranks of diligent workers, technicians, and officer personnel were rapidly expanded.

The political and ideological indoctrination of the families of deceased patriots, the families of atrocity victims, and the families of People's Army soldiers in the rear areas was intensified, their material benefits such as subsidies and pensions were increased, and the commendable habit of respecting them throughout society was further exalted.

Today all our toilers are enjoying their work and life without worries under our esteemed and cherished leader's intense solicitude, and are waging a super-heated laboring struggle to built around our leader and on this land a strongly unified socialism and communism.

Socialist Principle of Distribution

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "It is an important guarantee for further developing socialist production to correctly implement the socialist principle of distribution while constantly enhancing the political ideological consciousness of the masses." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 568)

In compliance with this exhortation by Comrade Kim Il-song, the high growth rate of our socialist economy was continuously insured by giving firm priority to the political and ideological task among toilers. The task of revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class was also successfully pursued.

It is the basic demand for the implementation of economic task as well as for nurturing toilers as socialist builders with communistic character to indoctrinate toilers with the primacy of political work so as to have them self-consciously and sincerely participate in labor and exhibit all their initiative and aggressiveness in their work.

It is the firmly upheld policy of our party to endlessly exalt the self-conscious enthusiasm of toilers by giving firm precedence to political and moral incentive in labor administration, to support this correctly with economic and practical work, and to correctly practice the socialist principle of distribution.

Since our party policy calling for correctly practicing the socialist principle of distribution while constantly enhancing the political ideological consciousness of the masses most accurately reflects the quintessence of the socialist system, the decisive role of ideological consciousness in the development of productivity, and the lawful demands of socialist and communist construction, it is exhibiting a great viability.

Believing that "what the party demands is the norm and the quota," our heroic working class are generating every day miracles and reforms. This indicates how faithful our working class are to the party and our leader, and also clearly demonstrates how inexhaustible the power of the working class who have realized the historic mission of their class and the legitimacy of their work.

In compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations, also during 1968 important economic and practical measures were adopted in order to thoroughly enforce the socialist principle of distribution.

In an attempt to correctly mobilize the new attitude and stance of toilers toward labor, steps were taken to bring agencies that determine labor norms directly under each ministry and each province, and the task of determining labor norms was carried out in a revolutionary manner under the unified leadership of the Ministry of Labor. In this way party demands were sufficiently met.

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Particularly by setting new quotas and technical-economic standards of toilers and by specifically and timely evaluating their fulfillment, the party's socialist principle of distribution was thoroughly implemented.

The distinction made in determining wages between heavy labor and light labor, between manual labor and mental labor, and between industrial labor and agricultural labor was designed not to increase some material incentives but to improve their living conditions and to induce them to perform their work with higher laboring enthusiasm and initiative and sincerity.

During 1968 the wages of all workers, technicians, and office personnel were systematically increased.

Cooperative farms further deepened and developed the sub-team management system and let its superiority be fully exhibited. In this way the socialist principle of distribution was fully implemented in a manner suitable to the features of agricultural labor.

MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people who is the unprecedented patriot and national hero, the ever-victorious steely general, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and labor movement, the material and cultural living standards of the people are rising without limit with the disappearance of exploitation and oppression and the rapid development of economy and culture.

The per capita income is systematically rising, and the real income of toilers is growing every year.

Today in our country unemployment is unknown, all toilers have no worries about the problem of food, clothing, and housing, nor do they have worries about educating their children or medical care.

All such accomplishments have been possible solely by the wise and outstanding leadership of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Korean Workers' Party and the government of the republic that he leads adopt as the supreme principle of their activity the improvement of the material-cultural life of the people.

Comrade Kim Il-song commented as follows: "Concern with the promotion of the welfare of the people is the supreme principle of the activity of the government of the republic. The purpose of our struggle to build socialism and communism ultimately lies in fully meeting the material and cultural demands of all people and in guaranteeing their affluent and civilized life." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, pp 562-563)

Under Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership the government of the republic is striving in many ways to increase national income by rapidly developing all sectors of the national economy led by industry and the rural economy. Moreover, the government is giving serious attention to rationally adjusting the relationship between accumulation and consumption, and to correctly distributing national income on the principle of ensuring a high rate of expanded reproduction and rapidly improving the popular livelihood.

Comrade Kim Il-song is truly putting forth all his energy in looking after the livelihood of our people and making it affluent. Early after he returned triumphantly to the fatherland he enforced various democratic reforms to prepare the social-material basis for our people to enjoy an affluent and cultured life in the future. He successively adopted important measures to rapidly raise the standards of living of the ruined livelihood of the people.

It was one of the most vital problem to give employment for all and eliminate their worries about food.

Comrade Kim Il-song made our people masters of factories and land and provided them with places of work according to their ability and talents. Moreover, he conceived grand ideas about fully solving the food problem for the people and accelerated water utilization, electrification, mechanization, and chemicalization in our rural areas. He personally went into wet rice fields to show the peasants how to farm.

As our paternal leader, Comrade Kim Il-song has shown concern with providing more rice for our people, today our country has been transformed from a region of food shortage to a land of self-sufficiency in food. Whether they are in cities, rural areas, or in mountainous regions, all of our people are leading affluent lives without worries about food.

Comrade Kim Il-song organized new modern poultry farms in order to supply as soon as possible large quantities of meat and chicken eggs to the people and prepared a strong material-technological basis for them. He organized a modern deep sea fishing fleet by investing vast amounts of state funds so as to make massive fish catches from the deep seas possible.

Another large change in the material-cultural life of our people is the fact that no one has any worries about the problem of clothing.

Comrade Kim Il-song conceived great ideas of sufficiently proving as soon as possible our people with good clothing, while in the past they used to hardly own even a set of hemp-made clothes. He personally waded through muddy paths and reed fields in tidelands and unfolded his blue print for organizing the raw material basis for chemical fiber. He taught and led us how to extract fiber material from straws and corn stalks. Korean chemical fiber, vinalon, which is world famous, was born only because of Comrade Kim Il-song's meticulous guidance and extreme care.

Thanks to our paternal leader's meticulous guidance, our country today has a basis for a modern chemical fiber and textile industry, and medium and small-scale textile and spinning mills have been built all over the country.

Comrade Kim Il-song has also shown intense concern and interest in solving the housing problem of our people.

Even in those difficult conditions in the post-war period when we lacked even a complete piece of brick or a bag of cement he guided us to build first of all multi-story residences for our people. He also built hundreds of thousands of modern houses free of charge for our peasants who used to live in ramshackle huts.

Modern elegant rural houses standing in continuous rows from plants to remote rural areas in our country have been built according to our paternal leader's designs meticulously taking into account the features of rural life and the tastes of the peasants.

Thus Comrade Kim Il-song not only has provided our people with affluent livelihood without any worries and concerns about food, clothing, and shelter, but also has warmly guided our people to lead and enjoy a civilized life.

Our paternal leader always is concerned with making our people a cultured people with advanced science and brilliant culture and with providing them with a happy cultural life. Under his care there have been steadily organized all kinds of cultural facilities and means, including schools, scientific research centers, publications, radio, movie houses, theaters, hospitals, and rest centers; and the people are working, studying, and resting to their hearts' content. As well as leading cultured lives.

Even at the dark time when our people were cursed with the sorrowful destiny of being stateless people, Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the problem of enforcing "free compulsory education" in a great program for the restoration of the fatherland and for

the civilized future of our people. Since the inception of the building of a new society, he has shown deep interest in this problem and put forth his energy in it.

Our leader first of all liquidated the colonial enslavement education system of Japanese imperialism and established the people's educational system for all people to study. At the same time he has made it possible for our people through diverse forms and methods, including adult education, correspondence and evening education, and short-term training courses to acquire science technology, and culture manage and control our economy as soon as possible by their own ability.

Thanks to our paternal leader's personal initiative and guidance compulsory elementary education was enforced in 1956 in spite of the difficult conditions in the post-war period. In 1958 compulsory secondary education was put into effect for the first time in the East, and in 1959 student tuition was completely abolished.

In order to more fully realize the centuries-old wish of our people for learning, he enforced in 1967 general nine-year compulsory technical education, thus opening a broad avenue for the young generation to receive free education until they reach the age to work.

At schools of various levels, including 98 colleges in our country 2.69 million students, or one fourth of the total population, are learning free of charge science and technology and are growing up as reliable workers for the building of a new society.

In order to raise the level of the cultural life of the people, Comrade Kim Il-song systematically increased every year the social and cultural expenditures in the state budget so as to provide all facilities and means needed for the cultural life of the people and to adequately provide all conditions needed for the decent rest of toilers.

Thanks to his solicitude various types of movie studios with modern facilities and a large number of theaters have been built. Throughout the country thousands of mass cultural halls and movie houses have been built.

Comrade Kim Il-song has worked so that our people can always work and live in good health, and live long lives free from disease.

With Comrade Kim Il-song's personal initiative and meticulous guidance, the general free medical care system was put into force not during a peaceful period but at the time of a fierce war.

Nowadays no matter where we may go in our country, cities, rural areas, mines, and fishing villages where people live and work, we find networks of hospitals and clinics where people can receive medical care without spending even a few pennies.

Our paternal leader has guaranteed paid vacations for women before and after delivery. He has reduced the daily working time to six hours so that many women can have sufficient rest and adequate cultural life as well as tend household chores and the raising of their children. He has awarded them benefits that give them remuneration equivalent to that for eight hours' work for their six hour work. He even set up day nurseries at rest centers so that mothers can enjoy their recuperation to their hearts' content.

He has also massively organized such service facilities as stores at places of work, rice factories, and family restaurants so as to let women spend less time with kitchen work.

Thanks to the immense affection and warm solicitude of Comrade Kim Il-song, the paternal leader of the 40 million Korean people, our people today are truly enjoying enviable affluent and cultured lives.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, stated as follows: "There is no unemployed person now in our country, nor is there anyone who goes hungry. All toilers need not worry about food, clothing, and shelter, or about educating their children and receiving medical care. Everyone can work and study to his heart's content and can enjoy his life." (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of the Freedom and Independence of the Korean People and the Powerful Weapon for Socialist and Communist Construction, Single Volume Publication, p 33)

During 1967, thanks to the boundless solicitude of the party and our leader, the material-cultural life of our people became more affluent.

Also during 1968, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, personally and meticulously looked after the people's welfare and gave more solicitude to the people in their more affluent and civilized lives.

Having given intense attention to an adequate solution of the food problem for the people and laid the strong basis for the development of the livestock industry, he established at P'yongyang and Songnim modern chicken egg and chicken farms which are vital to the solution of the problem of subsidiary food. Then, he proposed to massively build poultry farms throughout the country by generalizing this experience, even selecting sites for those farms.

Consequently, 21 new modern large-scale poultry factories were firmly built on the sites our leader had selected during 1968. This further contributed to enrich the diet of the people.

Moreover, having always looked into the uninterrupted supply of fresh vegetables to the people throughout the year, our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, created a model truck farm with a spray-type irrigation system and let its superiority be demonstrated. He guided the people to fully introduce spray-type irrigation to truck farms. As a result during 1968 alone the spray-type irrigation system was introduced to a total of 5,000 chongbo of truck farms at 204 places. Thus strong truck farm bases that can supply more fresh vegetables throughout the year to the people without being hindered by any severe droughts have been built.

During 1968 our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who always shows deep solicitude for students and children who carry the future of the fatherland and are the reserve forces of communist construction, supplied almost at no cost winter clothes, cotton coats, winter caps, head towels, winter shoes, and even socks to all children, elementary and middle school students in spite of the tense situation of the year so as to make the lives of students and children more affluent, to raise them better, and to further promote the welfare of the people.

In addition, the party and the government during 1968 sent enormous quantities of gifts hundreds of cooperative farms which achieved spectacular success in agricultural production.

Since our party and government adopt the improvement of the people's livelihood as the supreme principle for their activity, even under the difficult condition during 1968 in which they had to concurrently push for economic construction and defense construction, there were expended vast sums of state funds in order to realize the tremendous concern of our leader for the people's livelihood. During the year the party and the government spent expenditures for social and cultural measures amounting to 1.2 times those of 1967.

Thanks to the vast investment by the state, housing construction was actively undertaken during 1968. Thus houses numbering 1.7 times those of 1967 were allotted to toilers and this resulted in further improvement of housing conditions in urban and rural areas.

The party and the government also spend vast sums of money to build a large number of new classrooms, to build a strong material-technical basis for schools at various levels and the training institutions for cadres in order to further fortify the

accomplishments in general nine-year compulsory technical education, and to further develop the training of technicians in keeping pace with the rapid implementation of the technological revolution.

Toilers can now raise their children better as dependable workers for the building of a new society, while receiving more benefits from the state in free education.

Having shown intense solicitude for the promotion of the health of the people, the party and the government appropriated more funds than planned to the public health sector in order to more thoroughly implement the preventive medicine policy and to improve medical service, during 1968. The number of hospital beds consequently increased by far, and workers received more benefits from general free medical care.

During 1968 the government of the republic improved its guidance and control over day nurseries and kindergartens. By giving more benefits to this sector the government increased the number of children cared at the day nurseries by 1.4 times over 1967, the number of children at kindergartens by 1.3 times, respectively. The government manufactured large quantities of eutrophics such as bean drink, liver oil candy, and phosphate of calcium so that mothers could raise healthy children and in order to give more convenience to mothers who participate in social labor.

During 1968 our toilers not only benefitted from those social and cultural measures but also received additional benefits in the form of food and houses at little or no cost.

Consequently, during 1968 toilers received vast amounts of additional benefits almost equal to their total wages with such things as free education, free medical care, paid vacations, management of day nurseries and kindergartens at the state expenses, and the distribution of food and children's clothing at low cost.

All the foregoing measures for the improvement of the material-cultural life of the people have been adopted because of the paternal love and solicitude of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. And the measures clearly confirm the unlimited power of the self-sufficient national economy and the gigantic superiority of the socialist system established firmly in our country under his guidance.

Commodity Supplying

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows on the quintessence of our commerce:

"Commerce in our country is a task of supplying toilers and is an important means of satisfying the material and cultural demands of the people." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 563)

With serious attention to the improvement and strengthening of commodity supplying which is vital in economic development and the improvement of the people's livelihood, our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, clearly pointed out in each period and each stage of the revolutionary development the direction and method for the development of commodity supplying. He formulated all state measures needed for the development of commodity supplying.

Emphasizing the rear area supplying task for the people as part of a vital political task, our esteemed and cherished leader showed great solicitude for the improvement of commodity supplying. Personally visiting small stores in remote mountainous areas he personally taught them the way to improve commodity supplying and looked after every small aspect of the livelihood of sales persons.

Thanks to the Comrade Premier's wise guidance and enormous solicitude, socialist commerce, which is to truly serve the people, is unitarily prevailing in commercial circulation in our country. We continuously strengthen the socialist basis in keeping pace with the rapid increase of production and massively expand the commercial network and continuously improve and strengthen commodity supplying in order to actively serve the improvement of the material life of our people.

Today our people can buy as much as they want of good quality commodities of domestic production at uniform prices not only in urban areas but also in remote mountainous areas where commodities were hardly found in the past.

This is indeed the brilliant embodiment of the grandiose idea of our leader for creating and developing an autonomous commerce serving the people and of the original socialist commercial theory expounded by him.

During 1968 thanks to the boundless and sincere solicitude of the party and our leader for the improvement of the people's livelihood, the volume of peoples consumer goods rapidly increased and the purchasing power of toilers steadily grew. Consequently, our socialist commerce more rapidly developed.

Also thanks to the effort of workers in the commercial sector to further improve and strengthen the commodity supplying for toilers in respond to the developing realistic demands and to

completely implement the party's commercial policy, the superiority of socialist commerce was better demonstrated.

In order to successfully fulfill the honorable and rewarding revolutionary tasks the commercial sector faced and to general a great upsurge in commodity supplying, party organizations in the commercial sector concentrated their force on thoroughly establishing an ideological indoctrination system to suit the task and life of commercial workers and on strongly arming them with our leader's great revolutionary thought. Party organizations furthermore energetically carried out ideological indoctrination among workers so as to let them become true servants of the people following the model of the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who devoted their utmost for the fatherland and the people, and they guided workers to thoroughly embody the party spirit in commodity supplying. As a result the patriotic enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit of commercial workers were highly exalted in responsibly solving every trivial detail that arose in the lives of toilers.

In the great ten-point political program our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "To improve commodity supplying we must deploy better commercial networks, further expand them, modernize commercial facilities, and distribute commodities properly according to the demands by regions, seasons, and strata. Moreover, we must enhance the convenience and serviceableness by improving the wrapping and delivery of commodities and organizing night-time and mobile sales of commodities." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 563-564)

Workers in the commercial sector wholeheartedly accepted our esteemed and cherished leader's exhortations and made tenacious effort to fulfill them. Consequently, during 1967 the volumes of foodstuff, daily necessities, and modern appliances showed rapid increase. In particular the sales volume of winter goods was drastically increased.

In order to improve commodity supplying, the commercial sector rationally spread commercial networks, including bringing food stores as close as possible to residential areas, expanding sales stores at factories and enterprises and expanding the commissioned sales networks in rural areas, and further enhanced the responsibility and role of commercial workers, thus more fully guaranteeing more convenience in the lives of toilers fighting for increased production with their total energy. The commercial sector broadly developed the technological renovation movement and organized commerce with better facilities and tools with the support and aid of industry, thus further strengthening the material-technological basis of commerce. The sector expanded

particularly the storage facilities and refrigeration of fruits, fresh vegetables, meat, and fish.

During 1968 in order to further expand commodity supplying based on the order system and to enhance the convenience and serviceableness of commodity supplying, commercial agencies and enterprises first of all correctly surveyed the demands according to regions and strata. Then they sufficiently provided the sources for commodities to correctly meet the demands, and further expanded the own processing work in the commercial sector.

Then, in order to systematically supply commodities, the sector scientifically computed the regional, seasonal, and stratum features of the demands of the people, such as commodities to be supplied with priority to workers, commodities to be supplied with priority to peasants, and commodities to be supplied with priority to rural areas. And the sector improved and strengthened the commodity distribution system based on priorities.

Consequently, not only food items were equally and regularly distributed to the major cities and workers' districts led by the revolutionary capital, P'yongyang, but also the production of subsidiary food such as meat, eggs, vegetables, and oil was increased and their distribution was markedly expanded. The supplying of industrial commodities to the rural inhabitants was further improved.

In particular commercial workers always conveniently and elegantly organized stores and adequately satisfied the demands of the people in the wrapping, display, and sales hours of commodities. At the same time they steadily increased the serviceableness of commerce by broadly organizing delivery sales, night-time sales, and mobile sales, and attempted to preform in many ways to meet the convenience of toilers.

During 1968 the service sector increased the number of barber shops, bath houses, tailor shops, and various repair networks, rationally, organized service hours to accomodate better to the convenience of the inhabitants, and widely organized mobile service, orders, and delivery. The sector strongly organized particularly the bases for production and repair of parts for modern appliances and maintained a better level of repair of various types of daily necessities.

Consequently during 1968 our socialist commerce performed better its duty and role as the supplier to the people and further improved and strengthened service activities to meet the demands of realistic development.

Urban Management

In our country urban management is an important service task designed to make the lives of urban inhabitants convenient and interesting.

With the rapid development of industry in recent years the proportion of urban inhabitants is increasing more and more; and the scale of cities is steadily expanding too.

Developing urban management to keep pace with the expansion of the scale of cities is extremely significant both for the improvement of the people's livelihood and for the acceleration of socialist construction.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us as follows on protecting urban buildings, streets, and all state and social property: "We must take care of the roads we walk on, buildings, and all state and social property. Today I use this house but another person may use it tomorrow. Today I sit on this chair but tomorrow another person may sit on it. One must take good care of the house, chairs, and desks that one uses and look after the school in which one studies and the factory in which one works." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 3, p 47)

Highly upholding our leader's exhortations, the urban management sector concentrated all its force on protecting and taking good care of urban buildings, streets, and all property, and actively organized and mobilized toilers for this task.

With the expansion of the scales of cities in our country, the Ministry of Urban Management was created new and it independently managed its required tasks.

The revamping of the urban management guidance system was the wisest measure taken by our party to solve the mature demands for the development of urban management.

To respond to the newly reorganized guidance system, the urban management sector in 1968 organized its ranks and concentrated its forces on improving and strengthening urban management.

During 1968 the urban management sector developed as a movement of the whole masses the task of elegantly organizing P'yongyang City, Hamhung City, Wonsan City, and other cities and county sites, and consequently more beautifully organized the image of cities.

Building Management and Street Improvement

Workers in the urban management sector focused their efforts on elegantly managing residential buildings in order to effect on time the concern of the party and the state for all toilers, carried out their maintenance and repair, and endeavored to keep public buildings more colorfully attractive.

By carrying out a better maintenance and repair of tens of thousands of houses and public buildings, including day nurseries, kindergartens, schools, and hospitals, they contributed to the improvement of the cultural life of toilers.

In order to better manage houses and public building, regional work teams and building maintenance teams that existed within building management enterprises were reorganized into single building management teams. According to the task of building management was brought closer to the inhabitants of streets (townships), and people's neighborhood organizations. The mobile building inspection system was established among workers of building management to enhance their sense of responsibility.

For the purpose of establishing a system of organizing and developing building management as a movement of the whole people, the urban management sector set up the Moranbong District, P'yongyang, as a model, and organized and developed its the experienced learned throughout the country.

Consequently, houses and public buildings in P'yongyang, in all provinces, cities, and counties were more splendidly and beautifully maintained. Thus the housing conditions and the cultural and rest conditions of toilers were improved more than ever, and the lives of buildings were also prolonged to a considerable extent.

Workers of the urban management sector actively organized and mobilized urban inhabitants in street improvement work in order to generalize the model of Ch'ollima Puksae-dong throughout the country.

Everywhere elegant fences were built around houses, lawns were designed, and even small roads were paved with concrete blocks and gravels. Grape vines, jujube trees, apricot trees, and other fruit trees were planted, and gardens were built in each house.

Also everywhere there was water community washing places and children's showers were built. Slides, swings, merry-go-rounds, iron bars, planes, and wrestling grounds were built in many places in the residential areas for children.

Road Improvement and Maintenance

Workers of the urban management sector put forth much of their energy to properly maintain and improve urban roads and in massively paving the roads. They paved the major roads of P'yongyang, all provinces, cities, and county sites. They placed gravels on urban streets and small roads through a movement of the whole people, and paved other roads with cement blocks. As a result the convenience of urban inhabitants in transportation was promoted.

The sector set up a model of road gravel paving in Onch'on-gun, P'yongan Namdo for the purpose of massively carrying out gravel paving, and it carried out demonstration lectures to workers of the urban management sector of each province and directly controlled cities so as to pave roads in Onch'on-gun site, Kaesong City, and others.

In Hamhung City slags were extensively used to make paving blocks for the major streets of Hungnam, Yongsong, and Songch'on. In this way with small investment strong and permanent roads were paved.

During 1968 the urban management sector organized and carried out river improvement work as a movement of all the masses. By effectively improving river areas, including building banks along the Taedong River, the sector protected cities against damages caused by floods. By placing stones and planting grass and trees on banks, urban scenery was further improved.

In 1968 Chongju-gun, P'yongan Pukto stepped up bank construction along the Sojuch'on River and improved the scenery. This resulted in letting the people enjoy their cultural lives more in a more beautiful and cleaner environment.

City Water and Sewage

Also during 1968 the urban management sector put forth extraordinary effort in properly protecting the city water and the sewage system.

The sector investigated water pressure by regions, the water supply to each residence, and the distribution of the city water and sewage system. The sector repaired and reorganized certain facilities of existing reservoirs and maximally increased water production to give a larger water supply to the inhabitants. Also a maintenance and repair system was established for the sewage system and sewage facilities. Facility operators and management workers were assigned permanently to their jobs and facilities

were regularly inspected. Consequently, the loss of water while being transported was reduced, and the inhabitants received a greater water supply.

The urban management sector maintained and reinforced water sources in a modern way and managed them more sanitarily and conveniently.

Therefore, in spite of the major severe droughts unprecedented in years, more water was produced at water basins. Thus the inhabitants received a large water supply.

The urban management sector is building large-scale water reservoirs to keep pace with the grand scale of cities that are being built.

The sector expanded and reinforced city water facilities in large cities led by Hamhung, Ch'ongjin, Wonsan, and Sariwon, and in medium and small cities led by Sunch'on, and Hungwon, and undertook new constructions.

A place called Osudok was known as the only village of its kind under the sun, for before the liberation the villagers here had no well water and lived on rainwater or melted snow.

Thanks to the great solicitude and warm love of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the party and the government in 1968 spent the vast sum of one million won to build a city water system to draw the clean water of the Yalu River for the villagers.

Also scientific research was undertaken to solve the problem of drinking water of the inhabitants along the west coast and in those areas with bad water. As a result rural villages were now equipped with simple filtering devices for drinking water.

Thermal and Hot Water Heating

During 1968 this sector waged a vigorous struggle to further improve heat management work. By developing a vigorous technical renovation movement the workers and technicians of this sector thoroughly maintained and repaired heating facilities to prevent the loss of heat.

Consequently, the rate of heat utilized in actual livelihood further increased, and a hot water heating system was broadly introduced to make the living of the people more convenient.

P'yongyang City continue to step up central heating work to introduce the central heating system to many new houses,

multistory houses, and public buildings. As our people live in warmly heated houses and use hot water with the effective control and management of this central heating system, they can now enjoy more cultured, sanitary, and happier lives.

Tree Planting

During 1968 the urban management sector improved existing parks, built new parks everywhere, and developed large play grounds.

This sector concentrated its force on the building and maintenance of parks and play grounds, tree planting, and built mini-parks everywhere. It also undertook the massive construction of play grounds at Ponghwa, Waudu, Kwangsokch'on, Kilsongp'o, and Songdowon, and other parks and play grounds, including the Kusong Cultural Rest Park. Thus toilers now can enjoy their rest at those places and cultivate their love of the fatherland and native places.

Green lawns and gardens were built in residential areas, around public buildings, along the urban streets, in vacant lots, and everywhere. Then, urban inhabitants and tree-planting Kunui guards of agencies and enterprises were mobilized to properly maintain those lawns and gardens to keep beautiful flowers blooming throughout the year.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, not only showed enormous solicitude for the management of botanical and zoological gardens which are important means of indoctrinating toilers with the love of nature and our native land, but also personally guided this task and personally organized such facilities.

He supervised the P'yongyang Botanical Garden and others and instructed that trees replanted in a specialized method according to kinds and species of plants.

By organizing at each provincial capital zoological garden, with native birds and animals, our leader made it possible for our toilers to enjoy watching them, to spread knowledge about our animals and plants, and to indoctrinate them with the love of nature and our native land.

During 1968 enterprises in the tree-planting sector waged vigorous struggles to reduce state expenditures and to find an independent path and exhibited all kinds of initiative and creativity. As a result, the P'yongyang Zoological Garden, Hamhung

Zoological Garden and Wonsan Zoological Garden succeeded in reducing state expenditures, gave a lot of benefits back to the state, and built bases whereby they could maintain independent accounts in the future.

During 1968 taxidermy workshops and work teams were organized at P'yongyang Zoological Garden and other provincial sites and directly ordered city zoological gardens to stuff our beautiful birds and animals as live educational materials for students and to widely introduce our animals to foreign countries.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Ever since our Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people who regards the lives and health of the people most important and shows his warm solicitude for them, entered the road of the revolution in order to carry on his person the destinies of the people, he has selected the public health problem of the people as one of the basic tasks of the Korean revolution, and he has always showed deep solicitude and interest in it.

Thus the medical care section was established in the People's Revolutionary Government, and a guerrilla hospital and a popular hospital were organized in the guerrilla base-liberation area to care for the medical needs of the guerrillas and the people.

In the ten-point major political program of the Fatherland Restoration Association, along with the revolutionary measure for the problem of sovereignty and the improvement of the social and economic status of the people, he proposed the basic task concerning the public health of the people. He stressed preventive medicine and enforced a free medical care system and he developed independent medical science and technology. Thus he enunciated the basic policies concerning the public health of the people.

The valuable accomplishments and experiences attained in the revolutionary public health program created by Comrade Kim Il-song and in the medical work during the anti-Japanese armed struggle comprise the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party's public health service.

Thanks to the people's public health system planted with such historic roots, our country, in which moneyless people had to die once taken ill under the barbaric colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, had been developed into a country which regards

the lives of people as most precious and shows the maximum solicitude for the health of the people.

During the fierce Fatherland Liberation War which was decisive in the life and death and fall and rise of our fatherland and the nation, our party enforced a most popular general free medical care system which had not been previously available for the lives and health of the people.

With the enforcement of the general free medical care system, our people have no worries about paying for medical care or drugs, and they can receive sufficient free medical care without any worries at any time anywhere.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows on the superiority of the socialist public health system: "The superiority of public health in the socialist society lies in popular public health measures adopted by the party and the state and in that the public health workers are boundlessly loyal to the people and consequently they put forth all their wisdom and sincerity in the medical treatment of patients and cure even diseases that cannot be cured in the capitalist society." (For the Development of Public Health and Sanitation Work, Single Volume Publication, p 56)

In compliance with our leader's exhortation, toilers are given more benefits of the general free medical care system in order to further exalt the superiority of the public health system of the socialist society. Medical service for toilers is being further improved.

As a result the average life expectancy of our people has been extended by as many as 20 years.

This can be possible only in our socialist society in which the masses of the people are the masters of the country and is the brilliant victory of our party's public health policy for complete preventive medicine.

Sanitation and Epidemic Prevention

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, emphasized that in order to actively mobilize the masses for the struggle for implementing the party's preventive medicine policy public health workers must above all decisively intensify the sanitary propaganda work to impart sanitation knowledge to toilers and concentrate mainly on political tasks aimed at explaining and permeating the party's public health policy to the people. Then, he exhorted us as follows: "All public health workers must

become the guides for disseminating sanitation knowledge. And all medical treatment and preventive medicine agencies must become the schools of public health and sanitation of the people and the centers for the popular sanitation and epidemic prevention movement." (For the Development of Public Health and Sanitation Work, Single Volume Publication, 1968 edition, p 4)

Upholding high our leader's important exhortation, the public health sector in 1968 first of all improved the sanitation propaganda network in a rational way to develop sanitation and epidemic prevention work as a movement of the whole people.

The sector separated sanitation propaganda sections that already existed in sanitation and appointed a sanitation propaganda office in the capital and established the sanitation propaganda office in each province. Propaganda workers were appointed at municipal sanitation and epidemic prevention offices, and medical doctors in charge of sanitation propaganda were appointed at medical treatment and epidemic prevention offices.

Such sanitation propaganda networks further expanded their functions and not only organized sanitation propaganda but also superbly performed their organizer's role in actively mobilizing toilers for sanitation and epidemic prevention work.

Trade unions, the Agricultural Toilers' League, the Women's League, other mass organizations, and students broadly participated in sanitation and epidemic prevention work. Schools which are the centers of the cultural revolution included sanitation lectures in the curricula and taught sanitation knowledge to students and set up a day for dissemination of sanitation knowledge every week and actively mobilized for sanitation propaganda work and the eradication of the carriers of communicable diseases.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, personally proposed early the organization of a sanitation guidance committee for the purpose of actively mobilizing the broad masses of the people for sanitation propaganda work and exhorted us to intensify the state-wide social control and guidance of sanitation cultural work. He set up a sanitation month in every spring and autumn and adopted a series of measures to vigorously develop this task as a movement of the whole people.

Following this step in 1968, the role of the Sanitation Guidance Committee was further enhanced. As the broad masses of the people were actively mobilized during the sanitation months, our cities and rural villages were organized more and more sanitarily and culturally with each passing day, and the health of the people was further promoted.

During 1968 sanitation cultural work vigorously developed as a movement of the whole people in compliance with the decisions of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee. Brilliant accomplishments were attained.

As the labor sanitation sections in sanitation and epidemic prevention agencies and industrial hospitals at all levels were organized more effectively and the role of workers in this sector was enhanced, the guidance over labor sanitation was further intensified. Consequently, the working conditions and living environment of toilers were further improved.

Along with this, rural sanitation, food sanitation, nutrition sanitation, and child sanitation were improved and intensified to keep pace with developing socialist realities.

Particularly in compliance with the spirit expressed in Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," the public health and sanitation work in rural areas was developed, and the cultural life of the peasants was further improved. Cultural and welfare facilities in rural areas were perfected and living was elegantly and culturally organized.

As the movement for creating the model sanitation county was continuously and vigorously promoted, the ranks of model sanitation counties were expanded, and many model sanitation villages (streets) and model sanitation neighborhoods were created. Nowadays our rural areas have been transformed into clean and cultural socialist rural villages.

Production sanitation and sanitation management in the food industry sector and in the social food distribution networks were improved and reinforced.

The guidance in sanitation at day nurseries, kindergartens and schools was intensified for the promotion of the health and physical stamina of children, and the preventive treatment system for children was organized more effectively.

During 1968 sanitation and epidemic prevention agencies continuously stepped up broad mass indoctrination in all fields of sanitation work, ranging from the working conditions and living environment of toilers to the health management of children, and they vigorously organized and mobilized the masses for the struggle to thoroughly implement our party's preventive medicine policy.

As a result of the increased role of sanitation epidemic prevention agencies and of the development of sanitation and epidemic prevention work as a movement of the whole masses, our cities and rural villages were organized more sanitarily and culturally, the disease occurrence rate continuously dropped, and

the people were freed from disease and could expect longer lives.

Medical Treatment and Prevention

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song who always warmly looks after and shows intense solicitude for the protection of our people's lives and for the promotion of their health, proposed from immediately after the liberation the steady implementation of the preventive medicine policy in our party's public health policy based on the popular nature and superiority of the socialist public health system.

On the basic elements of socialist medicine Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "...The basic point in socialist medicine is prevention, that is to say, we adopt measures beforehand to prevent toilers from contracting diseases. Therefore, we may say that socialist medicine is at once preventive medicine." (For the Development of Public Health and Sanitation Work, Single Volume Publication, 1968 edition, p 195)

Highly upholding our leader's exhortation, our Red medical workers carried out preventive diagnosis and treatment before the occurrence of diseases to protect the lives of children and toilers and to further promote their health.

In order to fully perform their duty as communists, our public health workers, with boundless loyalty to the party and the people, intense love toward men, and extreme sincerity toward patients, looked after the health of toilers. In this way they greatly contributed to preparing toilers for labor and national defense.

Our country has always shown deep interest in fully guaranteeing the material-technical basis of medical assistance to the people.

With vast sums of funds earmarked for the public health sector, the party and the government build modern medical treatment and prevention agencies in cities and rural villages, and particularly continued the medical assistance to workers in major industries led by the extractive industry and the chemical industry.

Along with this the party and the state improved and reinforced public health work in rural areas.

Complying with the spirit expressed in Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," the party and the state more effectively organized rural public health agencies

such as county people's hospitals and rural clinics. Then by using county people's hospitals as centers they improved and intensified the technical guidance and medical service organization of rural medical agencies.

Particularly based on Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations issued on 20 January 1966 a movement was aggressively launched in 1968 to create disease-free villages, and further rural public health and sanitation work was intensified.

Moreover, to let the benefits of the general free medical care system more widely spread to all toilers medical, service organization and methods were constantly improved and reinforced to suit our specific conditions.

The system of assigning doctors to specific districts, an advanced medical service system, has been expanded year after year. Consequently, nowadays even the system of assigning pediatricians, obstetricians, and specialists to specific districts is put into effect.

During 1968 physicians were directly assigned to workshops and mines to offer their medical assistance with the result that our socialist medicine was brought closer to production sites, and they were able to give better attention to the health of toilers.

After surveying the actual conditions of the existing public health facility networks, irrationally located hospitals and clinics were merged, reorganized, or expanded, and larger numbers of public health workers were trained and assigned. Consequently, the specialized medical care of toilers was further intensified and the medical assistance of Oriental medicine was more effectively carried out.

Our country has also given extraordinary attention to the effective use of natural resources such as mineral fountains for the promotion of the people's health.

As Comrade Kim Il-song's grand concept conceived during the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's for developing the rich resources of the fatherland and using them for the promotion of the people's health has now been brilliantly embodied, mineral fountain resources are widely developed and used for the promotion of the people's health.

Particularly during 1968 our party and government adopted new measures to more broadly develop and use hot springs and medicinal fountain water widely found throughout the country for the promotion of toilers' health.

According to this, new convalescent centers were built at hot springs and the site of medicinal foundations, and the existing ones were also further reorganized and expanded. Their facilities were more effectively organized, and the research into the ingredients of hot springs and medicinal fountains was stepped up so as to give more scientific and effective convalescence and treatment to toilers.

Besides those, convalescent centers and county people's hospitals located nearby offered specialized mineral fountain physical therapy to many toilers. Moreover, seasonal convalescent centers and convalescent centers at factories and enterprises were operated.

Highly efficacious medicinal water from such medicinal fountains as Sogwang-sa and Kangso was supplied to cities and industrial districts. Mixtures of rosin and glue were produced and supplied to be used for the medical treatment of toilers.

Protection of Children's and Women's Health

Our country has given serious attention to the healthy, vigorous, and cheerful raising of children, the future of our fatherland and the loveable buds of our revolution, and to the protection of women's health.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "...Children are the future of our country and the successors to our revolution. It is an extremely important problem in terms of the future of the revolution to properly raise children who are our posterity. (For the Development of Public Health and Sanitary Work, Single Volume Publication, 1968, p 176)

Upholding our leader's exhortation for properly raising children, our country built medical treatment and prevention agencies at all levels, children's protection agencies, particularly day nurseries at large-scale factories and enterprises, and children's hospitals so as to bring up children in a healthy manner and to let mothers perform their work without worries.

Our party and the government of the republic have adopted significant steps for a long time to improve the working conditions of women and to guarantee all conditions necessary to let them do their work without worries.

With the enforcement of the annual regular vacations and vacations before and after delivery, all forms of despise and maltreatment of women and all social inequalities detrimental to

their health have been permanently liquidated. And steps have been taken to further improve the working conditions of women, including their labor sanitation and labor protection and to more adequately guarantee their social advance.

Particularly during 1968 various labor sanitation facilities such as women's sanitary rooms were more effectively organized at each factory and enterprise, and various service and welfare facilities such as day nurseries, kindergartens, dining halls, and repair shops were established at many places. As a result our women have been freed from household chores and are actively participating in socialist construction.

Our party and the government of the republic took the step to reduce the daily working hours of mothers with many children to six hours so that they can have sufficient rest and cultural life and look after their household work and the education of their children.

The public health sector further improved and intensified medical assistance to children and women in order to protect their health.

Particularly during 1968 extraordinary attention was given to the protection of women's health by such means as organizing better delivery rooms at rural clinics, increasing the number of obstetricians and visiting doctors and the number of beds, and training and assigning obstetrician's helpers.

Thus medical assistance to children and women was further intensified and the range of the maternity assistance for working women of cities and rural villages was further widened.

Training of Public Health Workers

With the further expansion of hospitals and clinics in our country, serious attention was given to the training of new public health workers as well as to the improvement of the political and ideological training and quality of medical workers presently emerged in the medical sector.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows on the duties of public health workers: "While the party's political cadres are obligated to indoctrinate and remold people and lead them to communism, public health workers are charged with the honorable duty of making all people healthy and letting them actively contribute to communist construction." (For the Development of Public Health and Sanitation

Work, Single Volume Publication, 1968 edition, pp 54-55) "Both in terms of the features of the occupation and the importance of the duty they are charged with, public health workers must become communists before anyone else, and the most thoroughgoing communists at that." (Ibid., p 55)

Highly upholding our leader's exhortation, medical educational institutions led by medical colleges and the medical sector actively endeavored to thoroughly establish the party's unitary ideological system among medical workers, to revolutionize and transform them into the working class to make them the most thoroughgoing communists, and to eradicate flunkyism and establish self-identity in the development of medical science.

During 1968 the Hamgung Medical College was newly founded. The number of students admitted to medical schools was increased. A large number of doctors, assistant doctors, and nurses who have firmly established the party's unitary ideological system and who are fully equipped with modern medical science and technology were trained. Also among medical workers the commendable custom of treating patient with the utmost sincerity was established. Nowadays our public health workers give their blood and share their flesh and bones to revive almost dead people and make them healthy again, and even to open the eyes of the blind.

During 1968 in our country the central and provincial cadre training centers were organized more effectively with materials and technology, and a large number of medium-level public health workers such as nurses and assistant doctors firmly equipped with Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought were trained.

During 1968 the Central Public Health School was newly founded in order to systematically train public health cadres. The training of specialized doctors and the indoctrination of doctors were intensified in order to elevate their political, technical and practical levels by one stage.

Thus a large number of medical workers equipped with Comrade Kim Il-song's concept of self-identity and independent medical technology advanced themselves into the public health sector, and a large number of doctors, assistant doctors, pharmacists, dieticians, and nurses were re-trained.

At institutes for the training of public health workers, scientific research designed to rationally develop and utilize domestic natural resources for public health and to sanitarily improve the working and living environment of toilers was stepped up, and accomplishments attained in it were introduced into the practice of public health for the people.

Particularly as a result of the struggle waged by medical scientists to elevate the general level of our clinical medicine one stage higher from the firm stance of self-identity, great strides were made in completely eradicating still remaining chronic and acute diseases from the old society.

Great success was registered also in developing Oriental medicine along with modern medical science, and in scientific research designed to rationally systematize folk remedies.

Production and Supplying of Medical Instruments and Medical Drugs

In his conclusion drawn at a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee held in June 1967, "On Developing the Pharmaceutical Industry and the Medical Instruments Industry," and in his many other exhortations our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, pointed out clear-cut direction and specific tasks for the development of the pharmaceutical industry and the medical instruments industry to meet realistic demands, and he elucidated methods for solving those problems.

Our country now has a strong basis for developing the pharmaceutical industry and the medical instruments industry, and we are actually producing drugs and medical instruments as much as need in the medical sector.

In all sectors of the national economy the basis for the pharmaceutical industry and the medical instrument industry was firmly built and the quality of products in those sectors was improved. Production in those sectors was specialized, new pharmaceutical colleges and research institutes were founded, and the production of medicinal herbs was developed as a movement of the whole people.

Thus now in our country a large variety of synthetic drugs are made in large quantities from industrial by-products, and even the anti-biotics industry has been born.

In recent years the public health sector has further consolidated the basis for the production of drugs and medical instruments, has increased their production improved their quality, and expanded their variety by maximally utilizing existing production areas and facilities.

Particularly during 1968 our country reorganized the dispersed bases of medicinal herb cultivation to develop the medicinal herb production sector, specialized and intensified the production of medicinal herbs, and intensified the scientific and

technological guidance over it. Consequently, the per unit area production was increased, and a system of raising, delivering, and storing, medicinal herbs as a movement of the whole people was established to produce those herbs in large quantities.

With the increased production of medicinal herbs, our party and the government of the republic paid serious attention also to the development of the pharmaceutical industry using medicinal herbs as raw materials.

They further consolidated medicinal herb control offices in each province and each directly controlled city, and medicinal herb branch offices in each city and county, expanded the scale of the pharmaceutical workshops in provincial medicinal herb control offices to pharmaceutical factories. By increasing the production of drugs was increased.

As a result, larger quantities of drugs were supplied to our hospitals and clinics, and this was effectively used for the promotion of the lives and health of the people.

All those splendid accomplishments and spectacular miracles attained in our public health work were possible because of the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his boundless love of the people.

Child Nurturing and Indoctrination

Always having a keen interest in the nurturing and indoctrination of children, our paternal leader Comrade Kim Il-song has earmarked the best for children and has spared nothing to promote their welfare.

At the National Conference of Children's Educators and Indoctrinators our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "If we are waging the revolution and are undertaking construction for our posterity, what can we spare for nurturing them?...Gradually we must strive to raise all children at day nurseries and kindergartens." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 450)

Even during the extremely trying period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, was always concerned with the well-being of members of the Children's Corps and other children, and guaranteed with priority warm cotton clothes, warm beds, and stationery supplies for them. He raised and indoctrinated them with paternal affection, and he educated and nurtured them as ardent revolutionary fighters.

Also even under the complicated circumstances during the early period of building a new society, and during the Fatherland Liberation War, and also during the post-war period when everything was in ruins, Comrade Kim Il-song gave the first priority to the massive construction and expansion of children's educational and indoctrination facilities such as schools at all levels, kindergartens, and nurseries and thus nurtured and indoctrinated children at state expense. In spite of his busy schedule, he visited day nurseries and kindergartens whenever he was at factories, in rural villages, and fishing villages, and affectionately looked after children.

On 20 October 1966 he personally initiated the National Conference of Children's Educators and Indoctrinators, and issued basic exhortations for the tasks of day nurseries and kindergartens.

Thanks to the boundless solicitude for children of the party and our leader day nurseries, kindergartens, children's wards, and other facilities for child nurturing and indoctrination have been elegantly built in cities, rural villages, and at factories and enterprises. At such places our children are growing up happily, play to their hearts' content, and receive indoctrination.

This is the brilliant embodiment of the great revolutionary thought and high morality of Comrade Kim Il-song who wants to nurture and indoctrinate our dear children as the reserve forces of communist construction and the successors to the revolutionary cause and to reduce the burdens of women, and it is the lucid expression of our socialist system.

In order to thoroughly implement Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations for effectively organizing day nurseries and kindergartens throughout the nation and for improving and intensifying children's nurturing and indoctrination, the state took concrete steps in 1968 in Cabinet Decision No. 56.

Our paternal leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who affectionately nurtures and looks after children, always shows his deep solicitude for children as the future carriers of the fatherland.

Even during the tense situation in 1968, he made the living of children more affluent and supplied to them winter clothes, cotton-padded coats, winter caps and winter shoes in order to promote their well-being.

For four days beginning on 23 May 1968, the Conference of Cadres of Day Nurseries and Kindergartens was held for the purpose of thoroughly implementing Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations for the improving the management of day nurseries and kindergartens.

At the conference the accomplishments and experience attained in the management of day nurseries and kindergartens under the great love and solicitude of our paternal leader were summarized, and the problem of nurturing children more strongly and better by firmly upholding his exhortations was discussed.

After discussing such problems as further expanding day nurseries and kindergartens, and more effectively organizing the ranks of day nursery and kindergarten indoctrinators in order to further develop children's nurturing and indoctrination to suit developing realities and their characteristics, the conference fortified its determination to repay with loyalty to our paternal leader's solicitude by successfully carrying out this task.

Intensification of the Guidance for Children's Nurturing and Indoctrination

On 6 January 1968 our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, instructed the improvement and intensification of the guidance of day nurseries and kindergartens at all levels, at the capital, provincial, municipal, and county levels, aimed at generating a new shift in children's nurturing and indoctrination.

Following our paternal leader's intense solicitude and guidance, the national government, and provincial, municipal, and county people's committees markedly improved the guidance of day nurseries and kindergartens to meet realistic demands, and they further intensified the guidance over day nurseries and kindergartens at factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

The state took the measure of developing the movement to win the title of "model day nursery and kindergarten county, city, and district" as a movement of the entire society and the whole people in order to further deepen and develop the Ch'ollima work team movement and to more effectively and tightly organize day nurseries and kindergartens.

As a result our day nurseries and kindergartens were managed more efficiently and more effectively. At those places our children are learning sagacious wisdom and strong spirit and are growing happily under our leader's intense care.

Improvement and Reinforcement of Facilities for Children's Nurturing and Indoctrination

At the National Conference of Day Nursery and Kindergarten Workers our paternal leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as

follows: "If we want to properly bring up and indoctrinate children, in addition to the enthusiasm of day nursery and kindergarten workers we must have various material conditions. We must have elegant and clean buildings. We need certain types of facilities for the nurturing and indoctrination of children and good food to feed them." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 452)

Since it is an important state policy to raise children under the wise guidance and intense care of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the state is spending a vast sum of money for the management of day nurseries and kindergartens, and the sum is increasing every year.

In particularly the party and the government of the republic increased substantially the state budget allocation for the management of day nurseries and kindergartens during 1968, while the party and the government appropriated a vast amount of funds for economic and defense construction.

Consequently, the number of children cared at day nurseries during 1968 was increased by 1.4 and that at kindergartens by 1.3 times.

During the past ten years the number of day nurseries was increased by 83 times and that of kindergarten by 64 times, while the number of children cared for at day nurseries by 87.4 times and that at kindergartens by 51 times.

Nowadays day nurseries and kindergartens are organized at all places where women work as well as in cities and workers' districts, and here children are cared for and indoctrinated at state expense.

During the Day Nursery and Kindergarten Months in August and September 1968 the state and society supported and aided in sending indoor and outdoor facilities, various game equipment, and sporting and play goods to day nurseries and kindergartens.

To thoroughly implement our leader's exhortations for improving children's nurturing and indoctrination, the party and the state organized in each province and directly controlled city factories specializing in the production of game equipment and play facilities. They reserved on the side special funds to be used for day nurseries, kindergartens, and children's wards at factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms. And they adopted concrete measures to adequately prepare facilities and equipment needed for children's nurturing and indoctrination, to produce large quantities of elegant and study play goods to suit the ages and psychological features of children, and to produce many sleeping bags, sun bathing tables, and ultra-violet lamps to train the bodies of children.

As a result, various types of facilities and equipment needed for children's nurturing and indoctrination were adequately prepared.

Training of Day Nursery and Kindergarten Instructors

Our paternal leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who always warmly looks after our children, exhorted us at the Conference of Child Educators and Indoctrinators as follows on the importance of the management of day nurseries and kindergartens: "The task of child educators and indoctrinators nowadays is not that of baby-sitting of other children, but an honorable revolutionary task of nurturing the reserve forces of communist construction and the successors to our revolutionary cause and is an important task related to the future of our fatherland." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 443)

During 1968 the state adopted important measures for strongly organizing the ranks of child educators and indoctrinators, the direct performers of the tasks of day nurseries and kindergartens, and for further improving their political and practical level in order to thoroughly implement Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations concerning children's nurturing and indoctrination.

First of all the state organized the strong ranks of educators and indoctrinators with women who are boundlessly loyal to the party and our leader and who have training and experience in children's nurturing and indoctrination.

The state then intensified among them the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations and party policies and indoctrination on revolutionary traditions in order to arm them firmly with our party's unitary ideology. The state on the one hand established a learning habit aimed at improving various types of specialized knowledge needed for children's nurturing and indoctrination and to improve their indoctrination ability, and on the other systematically improved their quality by organizing regular mobile lectures, meetings to exchange experience demonstration classes, discussions, and inspection trips.

Our party and the government of the republic added a training section of kindergarten cadres to children's teachers colleges or teachers colleges, and a training section of day nursery cadres to higher medical schools in order to systematically train day nursery and kindergarten workers. Thus at those institutions directors of day nurseries and kindergartens were re-trained, and child educators and indoctrinators were re-educated at municipal, district, county training centers for child instructors and indoctrinators. Also measures were taken to broadly encompass child

instructors and indoctrinators in the correspondence education network.

Educational institutions concerned thoroughly implemented the instructional programs constantly improved them in compliance with the educational programs adopted by the state so as to elevate to a higher stage the political and practical level of day nursery and kindergarten instructors.

Thus our country is systematically training children's instructors and indoctrinators who are qualified to inculcate children with the wisdom of Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership and his lofty morality in diverse ways to fit their ages and psychological features. This is done in their childhood when the basis of their speech, behavior, and ideological and moral character is being formed, and this nurtures all children as revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

Promotion of Children's Health and Protection

During 1968 our party and the government of the republic eagerly organized sanitary and cultural day nurseries and kindergartens to bring up children strong and carried out a task aimed at protecting them against various types of diseases. By improving the role of parents, children's instructors and indoctrinators, and workers of hospitals, epidemic prevention offices, clinics and children's hospitals, our party and the government always paid serious attention to children's health.

As epidemic prevention and inoculation and health checkups were thoroughly carried out according to plans in full compliance with the party's preventive medicine policy, the children's health was more thoroughly protected.

In compliance with the exhortations our paternal leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the state established a treatment and prevention system for children, and fully supplied drugs, medical instruments, and sanitation materials.

Paid vacations before and after delivery were guaranteed to women, and the working hours of mothers with many children were reduced to six hours so that they could give more attention to their children's upbringing.

Moreover, our party and the government of the republic further improved and reinforced supportive supply work for day nurseries and kindergartens in order to promote children's nurturing and indoctrination.

The party and the government established an orderly system of supplying day nurseries and kindergartens, providing meat, fish, oil, flour, sugar, candies, eggs, milk and other food items, and textiles and clothing.

In compliance with our leader's exhortations, the state organized stores specializing in the supplying of materials to municipal and county authorities for the use of day nurseries and kindergartens and created factories and work teams specializing in the production of children's food. Thus it became possible to supply in large volumes materials and foodstuff needed for the nurturing and indoctrination of children.

All those tasks our day nurseries and kindergartens have been undertaking, including their establishment and management at state expense and the training of millions of children as future communist builders, have been possible due to the warm love and intense solicitude for our children of our paternal leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, who is endowed with merciful and lofty morality.

EDUCATION

In our country, which others call the "nation of education," all of our young generation enviably learn and grow up to their hearts' content amidst the boundless love of our paternal leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

Even during those trying days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, our leader looked to the restoration of the fatherland and the bright future of socialism and communism to be built on our land and proposed in his great program of the Fatherland Restoration Society the enforcement of compulsory free education.

By organizing boy scouts and the Communist Youth League he opened up a independent and creative path for our younger generation. Moreover, he built schools for children in the guerrilla base-liberated area, supplied heavy clothes to them, and nurtured members of the boys company under his personal care even during fierce combat or while on the march.

Since the initial period of building a new society after the liberation, he has seen to it that the best buildings were set aside for the study and housing of young students, and he spared no effort for their welfare.

Since Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the upbringing of the younger generation as one of the most important revolutionary tasks, he has established the most excellent and best educational system based on the advanced socialist system built on this land.

Following the enforcement of the general elementary compulsory educational system and the secondary compulsory educational system, general nine-year compulsory technical education combining general education and basic technical education has been carried out. Thus the younger generation are nurtured as fully

developed reserves of socialist and communist construction and dependable successors to our revolution.

Comrade Kim Il-song has issued meticulous instructions for constantly improving the education and indoctrination of the young students so that they will grow up as worthy successors to the Korean revolution, and in each period he issued basic exhortations on the substance and methods of education.

Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us as follows on the duty and role of educational institutions in nurturing students as worthy reserves of socialist and communist construction: "The vital foundation for nurturing men as revolutionaries must be laid during public education...Educational institutions comprise one of the basic means of waging the ideological revolution. That is to say, the educational institution in an agency of directly performing the cultural and indoctrinator's role of the state, and it a powerful weapon for ideological indoctrination." (Let Us Educate and Indoctrinate Students as the True Reserves of Socialist and Communist Construction, Single Volume Publication, p 6)

This basic exhortation of Comrade Kim Il-song is communist pedagogics that the people's educational institutions must firmly uphold the entire process of socialist and communist construction, and it is a basic policy for elevating the education of the young generation to a new high stage to suit the demands of the revolutionary development, for more vigorously stepping up the ideological revolution, and for accelerating the ultimate victory of our revolution.

The educational sector highly upheld our leader's cordial exhortations, thoroughly established the party's unitary ideological system in school education, and intensified the struggle to establish self-identity and to uphold the party spirit and the working spirit.

During 1968 the educational sector made students we study rooms for the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il-song to learn from our leader's great revolutionary history and revolutionary thought. This was an important task aimed at thoroughly establishing the party's unitary ideological system.

The sector also intensified more than ever the indoctrination on party policies and on revolutionary traditions and stepped up communist indoctrination with its basic element in class indoctrination and indoctrination on socialist patriotism. Thus the sector armed young students firmly with Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought and strongly prepared them as our leader's true revolutionary fighters who are sincerely loyal to

our leader and who would defend him with their lives under any circumstances and carry out through fire and water any and all orders and directives of our leader.

By adopting a series of measures to repudiate dogmatism and flunkyism and to establish self-identity, the sector transformed school education into an education and indoctrination to contribute to our revolution and our socialist construction.

Such tasks as establishing the educational and indoctrination system with emphasis on political and ideological indoctrination among our students, drawing students to actively participate in social and political activities, intensifying organizational life among them, and closely combining school, social, and family education, are being brilliantly embodied in all aspects of the ideology, morality, study, and life of our students, and their great viability is being more and more exalted with each passing day.

During 1968, with intense solicitude for the education of the younger generation and the training of national cadres, Comrade Kim Il-song appropriated large sums of the state budget for the education of our younger generation even when economic and defense construction had to be concurrently advanced.

At Comrade Kim Il-song's personal initiative, during 1968 Hamhung Pharmaceutical College was established to train pharmacists and technicians of the medical instrument industry sector. P'yongnam Coal Industry College was inaugurated at Kaech'ong, the center of the coal industry in the western part. And many other new colleges, including Kusong Industry College and P'yongnam Industry College, designed for studying while working, were established.

Especially in 1968 our paternal leader showed his deep solicitude for our children and young students by supplying them with school uniforms, cotton-padded coats, winter caps, and even fur-lined shoes.

Thanks to the wise guidance and deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il-song, nowadays in our country as many as 2.69 million students, or one fourth of the total population, are receiving free education.

Now in all sectors of the national economy 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers, and specialists, or 19 times as many compared to the period immediately following the armistice, are engaged in work.

During 1968 many colleges, led by Kimch'aek Industry College, marked the anniversary of their founding and summarized the proud course they had traversed under the warm love and deep solicitude of our paternal leader.

20th Anniversary of the Founding of Kim Ch'aek Industry College

In October 1968 all instructors and students of Kim Ch'aek Industry College, which was founded by the personal initiative of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and progressed amidst his deep concern and care, marked the glorious 20th anniversary with our paternal leader attending.

In 1948 at the personal initiative of our esteemed and cherished leader, Kim Ch'ael Industry College was founded by separating the Engineering Department and the Transportation Engineering Department of Kim Il-song Comprehensive University. With this our people had for the first time a firm basis for training our own national cadres.

Even when he was busily occupied with leading the revolution and construction, Comrade Kim Il-song paid personal visits to this college on seven occasions. In each period of the revolutionary development he pointed out the substance and direction of education and provided meticulous guidance and paternal solicitude for every aspect of college education.

Since its inauguration Kim Ch'aek Industry College has achieved considerable accomplishments in strongly organizing the college as the center for the ideological revolution, the technological revolution, and the cultural revolution, in more thoroughly arming instructors and students with our party's unitary ideology, and in training the successors to the revolution as communist revolutionaries who carry through to the end party line and policies.

Also highly upholding our leader's exhortations, the college during the past 20 years has firmly stood on the independent standpoint demanded by the revolution and has made steady effort to develop the science and technology of the nation.

In terms of the substance of education, the college has given top priority to the study of party policies, intensified experiments, practical training, and specialized training, thus putting forth all its energy in elevating its qualitative level.

Consequently the party's unitary ideological system has been firmly established and a large number of national technical

cadres adequately possessing modern science and technology have been fostered.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet of the Republic dispatched a joint congratulatory message to Kim Ch'aek Industry College on its 20th anniversary. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the Medal of the National Flag First Class to this college.

20th Anniversary of the Founding of Wonsan Agricultural College:

Wonsan Agricultural College, founded by the personal initiative of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, marked in October 1968 the 20th anniversary of its founding.

The College summarized its proud course during the past 20 years in having developed itself as a dependable base for the training of agricultural technicians and one of the centers for our party's ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions.

Since its inauguration Wonsan Agricultural College has highly upheld our esteemed and cherished leader's exhortations for the educational sector and his Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question and has trained a large number of technical personnel who have firmly established the party's unitary ideological system, who are devoted to socialist and communist rural construction, and who possess adequate agricultural technology and skill.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the Medal of the National Flag First Class to this college on its 20th anniversary.

20th Anniversary of the Founding of P'yongyang Medical College

Having been born and reared with the affectionate care of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, P'yongyang Medical College marked in October 1968 the 20th anniversary of its establishment and summarized the proud course it had traversed as the supreme sanctuary of medical learning in our country.

Since its founding P'yongyang Medical College has superbly played its role as the party's college serving the Korean revolution, as a comprehensive college in the medical sector equipped with modern facilities, and as one of the important centers for the development of medical science and technology. It has trained a large number of medical technological personnel who firmly adhere

to the party's unitary ideological system and who have sufficient modern medical technology.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the Medal of the National Flag First Class to the college on its 20th anniversary.

20th Anniversary of the Founding of P'yongyang Teachers' College

Having been born in and reared by the warm love and deep solicitude of our paternal, leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, P'yongyang Teachers' College marked in October 1968 the 20th anniversary of its founding.

Upholding high our leader's exhortations for the educational sector since its inception P'yongyang Medical College strongly organized itself as a center for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, and fostered a large number of able people who know how to fight with their lives for the party and our leader. Many educators graduated from P'yongyang Teachers' College are making enormous contribution to fervently training our younger generation as the dependable reserves of socialist and communist construction.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the Medal of the National Flag First Class to the college on its 20th anniversary.

20th Anniversary of the Founding of Haeju Teachers' College

In November 1968 Haeju Teachers' College marked the 20th anniversary of its founding.

Amidst the warm love of our paternal leader, since its founding this college has fostered many educators who will contribute greatly to the nurturing of our younger generation.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet of the Republic dispatched a joint congratulatory message to this college on its 20th anniversary.

15th Anniversary of the Founding of the P'yongyang Construction College

In October 1968 P'yongyang Construction College, a sanctuary of training of our construction technicians, marked the 15th anniversary of its founding.

Having been founded by the personal initiative of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, it has trained many construction technicians who are boundlessly loyal to our leader.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the Medal of the National Flag First Class to this college on its 15th anniversary.

Tenth Anniversary of Hamhung Technical Teachers' College:
In December 1968 Hamhung Technical Teachers' College, which specializes in training teachers for basic technical subjects in the secondary schools, marked the tenth anniversary of its founding.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, created this technical teachers' college in order to train teachers for the basic technical subjects needed for the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education (which most closely combines general education with technical education).

Having been inaugurated by the personal initiative of our leader, during the past ten years this college has grown up under his deep love and intense solicitude as a strong base for fostering teachers in basic technical subjects in the common education sector who are boundlessly loyal to the party and our leader.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet of the Republic sent a joint congratulatory message to the college on its tenth anniversary.

Tenth Anniversary of P'yongyang College of Physical Education

In October 1968 P'yongyang College of Physical Education, a sanctuary for training physical education technicians, marked the tenth anniversary of its founding. Since the founding this college has fostered a large number of physical education technicians who have strongly established the party's unitary ideological system and who possess a high level of physical education skill.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet of the Republic sent a joint congratulatory message to this college which has fostered since its beginning many physical education technicians who are boundlessly loyal to our leader.

General Nine-year Compulsory Technical Education

Thanks to the personal initiative and guidance of our paternal leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the compulsory elementary educational system was enforced in 1956. In 1958 for the first time in the East the compulsory secondary educational system was put into effect. Following this, beginning in 1967 general nine-year compulsory technical education, which combines general education with basic technical education, was enforced.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows on the effective enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education: "...The most vital task we face is the effective enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education. With its effective practice we must let the training of technical personnel catch up with the development of productivity and the rapid rate of the technological revolution." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, pp 570-571)

Highly upholding this exhortation of our leader, the common education sector thoroughly established our party's unitary ideological system among instructors and students and organized all schools as the basic means of furthering the ideological revolution and as the centers for the cultural revolution. This was to effectively enforce nine-year compulsory technical education and to make education compatible with the demands of developing reality.

The common education sector thoroughly established the system of indoctrination of party policies aimed at permeating and studying our leader's exhortations and party policies issued in each period so as to thoroughly arm instructors and students with our party's unitary ideological system.

In order to intensify the indoctrination of party policies through the study and teaching of the Comrade Premier's exhortations, schools developed the project of systematically compiling his exhortations given to the educational sector, party policies, and the Comrade Premier's on the spot instructions.

In the course of this instructors and students learned from our leader's great educational thought and deeply realized his intense solicitude for the people's education and their revolutionary enthusiasm to become the true workers of socialist and communist construction who know how to devote their lives to the struggle for the party and our leader was exalted more than ever.

Particularly schools in the common education sector more effectively organized the study room for the revolutionary

history of Comrade Kim Il-song and the study room for the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il-song; and using them as center, they learned our leader's great revolutionary history and his revolutionary thought.

Thus the party's unitary ideological system was firmly established among instructors and students, and their revolutionization and transformation into the working class were vigorously accelerated. And school education to foster students from childhood as true revolutionary fighters of the leader was successfully carried out.

During 1968 many college graduates armed thoroughly with our party's unitary ideological system were assigned to schools at all levels in connection with the admission of hundreds of thousands of more students compared to 1967. Throughout the nation, lectures on party policies, exchange of experience, and demonstration classes were regularly held for instructors. Consequently, the ranks of instructors were firmly organized, and their political and practical qualifications were improved one stage higher.

The party and the state also enhanced the role of people's power organs in building the material-technical basis of schools and vigorously developed the movement for winning the title of model education county, city, and district by arousing the interest of society. Thus progress was made in the task aimed at organizing schools as model ones.

Along with this the party and the state produced and supplied in sufficient quantities reference materials and stationery supplies and other instruments and materials that would help the education and indoctrination of students.

During this year schools in this sector fully scrutinized progress schedules and course outlines, gave priority to the study of party policies in terms of the content of instruction, and proposed new indexes to further broaden general knowledge.

At the same time, for the purpose of establishing self-identity in instruction and indoctrination and of implementing the principle of the party spirit and the working class spirit, schools increased substantially the instruction hours in the schedule for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's writings and the revolutionary tradition. Elementary schools and middle schools adopted series of measures to improve the content and methods of instruction of communist morality subjects.

During 1968 under the communist slogan, One for All and All for One, students developed a vigorous movement for winning

the title of "model team" and "model class," and achieved enormous progress in preparing themselves firmly as the loyal and true fighters of our leader and as the true workers of socialist and communist construction who love organization and the collective.

The educational sector also developed vigorously the movement to train the bodies of students.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows on the need for intensifying the indoctrination on communist morality and physical education in addition to knowledge: "It is not coincidental that they have said since olden times that one must be equipped with wisdom, morality, and physical stamina. While indoctrinating students with the communist ideology and teaching them necessary knowledge and technology, we must not fail to give attention to the training of their bodies." (Selections from Writings of Comrade Kim Il-song, Vol 3, p 58)

Upholding our leader's exhortations, the educational sector completed physical education facilities with supplements of physical education instruments. It improved the quality of physical education teachers and vigorously developed extracurricular physical education activities.

Particularly by organizing in 1968 various sports meetings such as the relays to deliver letters to Marshal Kim Il-song, the national athletic meeting of middle school students, the national mass gymnastics meeting of middle school students, the sector contributed greatly to preparing students as dependable workers with strong physical stamina.

Higher Technical Education

Higher technical schools throughout the nation admit every year hundreds of thousands of students and train them as assistant engineers and medium-level specialists.

With the rapid progress of socialist construction in our country, schools in this sector face the urgent task of improving the quality of technical personnel as well as rapidly increasing their number.

Taking such situation into consideration during 1968, the common education sector revamped the school system in order to decisively improve the quality of higher technical education. It took the step to markedly increase the indexes of courses and

instructional hours so as to foster technicians who have thoroughly established the party's unitary ideological system and who possess modern scientific and theoretical theories.

The higher technical education sector first of all undertook the task of drafting new course programs and instructional outlines to suit the substance of education according to the new school system.

In order to fully embody our leader's great educational thought and our party policies, in the newly formulated course programs the sector increased the weight of the number of political courses led by the course on party policies, ramified courses, and set new goals. The sector extended by one year the learning system in the basic science and technology sector.

The higher technical education sector also intensified the scientific and ideological nature of social studies instruction and made students thoroughly recognize our leader's great concept of self-identity, the legitimacy of party policies, and the superiority of our socialist system. The sector directed instructors to teach live technology related to the specific conditions of the country.

At the same time, the sector organized the training of instructors according to specialization so as to improve the scientific and ideological aspect in instruction and to elevate the political and practical ability of instructors.

Technical Education for Learning While Working

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, initiated a new road of education, an educational system for learning while working in order to liquidate the old educational concept of despising productive technical education which prevailed for a long time, to closely coordinate formal education with practical living, education with productive labor, and thus to fully develop the younger generation.

During 1968 the sector further expanded higher technical schools designed for learning while working and put forth strong efforts in building a strong material-technical basis for it.

Schools in this sector first of all revised the contents of instruction in order to thoroughly establish the party's unitary ideological system among instructors and students. Moreover, it ramified course programs so as to contribute to improving the level of specialized technical knowledge of students in

their respective fields of work, and elevated their goals. It opened the way for decisively improving the quality of specialized technical education.

The sector thus strengthened the instruction of social and political theory courses aimed at arming students firmly with our party's unitary ideology, and adequately integrated into the instruction of natural science and technology courses the substance of useful modern science and technology for our specific technological development. In this way effort was made to improve one stage higher the level of their ideological and technical knowledge.

Along with this the sector decreased the hours of practical training and experimental education for students who learn while working relative to day-time students, in view of the condition that they possess specialized technology in the fields of their work.

The sector also adequately provided all students with necessary conditions for study, including textbooks and reference materials in their specialized fields.

Consequently, during 1968 a large number of assistant engineers and medium-level specialists who would contribute to economic construction and defense construction were trained through the technical education system for learning while working.

Normal Education

To suit the new conditions following the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education, our party and the government of the republic during 1968 took steps to revise part of normal education and further perfect it in order to specialize the training of teachers for all levels of schools and to improve their quality.

In keeping pace with reality, which demands that we give priority to teachers' education over other types of education and more effectively train reserves of Red educators of our party and revolution, the sector put forth its energy in organizing throughout the country better normal colleges designed for the training of higher technical school and middle school instructors and teachers' colleges for the training of elementary school instructors. The sector further improved Hamhung Technical Normal College a college specializing in the training of instructors for the basic technical courses of middle schools.

A vigorous struggle was waged in the instruction and indoctrination of normal education to thoroughly establish the party's unitary ideological system and to oppose dogmatism, flunkyism, feudalist Confucianism, bourgeois ideology, and all opportunist ideas.

At the same time new courses on communist indoctrination were added at normal colleges and teachers' colleges. At some normal colleges, a course on the history of party policies and a course on women's educational science were newly created, and consequently a new educational system with a distinct working class line was established.

Colleges in the normal education sector upheld our leader's exhortations for intensifying audio-visual and live education, and more appropriately organized experiment and research rooms so that they could teach instructional methods, indoctrination methods, and school administration methods to students.

For this purpose P'yongyang Normal College set up a model instructional method study room and broadly organized demonstration classes and inspection trips in order to generalize the experience gained from it.

To completely fulfill the party's demand to further improve in a short period of time the qualifications of instructors the revolutionary learning style was established among instructors, and a series of measures were adopted to improve the qualifying examinations for the instructors of normal colleges, teachers' colleges, correspondence education of teachers' colleges, higher technical schools, middle schools, and elementary schools, as well as the instructors of kindergartens. In this way the level of their political theory and of their specialized knowledge was markedly elevated.

During 1968 schools at all levels in the teacher training sector systematically inculcated students the practical approach to their learning. According to this students of these schools would go to elementary and middle schools after learning theories at school to directly participate in instruction and indoctrination and also to aid in school management. Such activities made these students actively participate in productive labor and social work.

In this way students were guided to further consolidate the knowledge they learned at school and to intensify revolutionary training through practical struggle.

Consequently, tens of thousands of instructors who were trained as revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the party and

our leader and as able social and political activists were sent to schools at all levels.

Higher Education

During 1968 the higher education sector established many new schools, including P'yongyang Coal Industry College, and further improved educational facilities.

During 1958 this sector highly upheld Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations on 14 March 1968, "Let Us Educate and Indoctrinate Students as the True Reserve Forces of Socialist and Communist Construction," and aggressively carried out the task of organizing educational institutions as the basic means for waging the ideological revolution and as the important weapons for ideological indoctrination.

The sector above all gave the top priority to the struggle to establish the party's unitary ideological system and intensified the indoctrination on party policies and on the revolutionary traditions through the study and teaching of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history. The sector steadily carried out communist indoctrination with its basic substance in class indoctrination and socialist patriotic indoctrination.

In this the sector concentrated its force on first revolutionizing instructors.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "...Nowadays education is an honorable revolutionary task. To indoctrinate and foster students as communists instructors themselves first of all must become excellent communists and revolutionaries." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 3, p 43)

Upholding high our leader's exhortations, schools in the higher education sector led by Kim Il-song Comprehensive University, Kim Ch'aek Industry College, and Hamhung Medical College thoroughly established a system whereby the Comrade Premier's writings and his on the spot instructions would be studied in depth by lectures so as to arm first of all instructors themselves with the party's unitary ideology and to revolutionize and transform them into the working class.

The sector sent instructors from time to time into the masses led by the working class so as to further intensify their organizational life and to make them become live political activists. And it let them act as the propagandists for party policies. Furthermore, instructors were made to learn the revolutionary spirit of the working class and to teach to students live knowledge related to production.

Highly upholding the Comrade Premier's exhortation for thoroughly establishing self-identity in scientific research schools, the higher education sector focused its force on perfecting course programs, instructional outlines, teaching materials, and textbooks with our party's unitary ideology and on making them realistic. As effort was made to make the substance of instruction compatible with party policies, in instruction in social sciences as well as in natural sciences party policies for the sectors concerned were closely coordinated. Thus even learning a skill was made to contribute to our revolution and to aid the development of our national economy.

During 1968 the higher education sector closely coordinated theory with practice, and education with productive labor so as to have students further consolidate and deeply master the theories they learned through practice.

To take the example of Kim Ch'aek Industry College alone, practical training facilities for iron and steel manufacturing, ferrous metals, and metallurgy were further reinforced or newly added so as to intensify practical training at the school as well as productive practice in the field. This contributed greatly to the development of the national economy.

The Hamhung Chemical Industry College introduced the educational method of lecturing and practicing at the production site and contributed to the acceleration of the production of machine products at factories, and the technical level of students in their specialized fields was further raised.

Wonsan Agricultural College also effectively organized more than 30 practicing farms the foremost being the Ch'ollima Ch'ongsan Cooperative Farm and a number of practicing fields with in the school. By undertaking experiments and practice, a new rice cultivation method based on the comprehensive mechanized system designed to thoroughly implement Comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses on Our Socialist Rural Question," the college gained much progress.

Through the process of productive practice, such educational methods made students examine and scrutinize the theories they already had learned through comprehensive practical activity and learn with more depth their specialized skill both theoretically and practically. This aided students in playing an important role at the production site immediately after their graduation.

Also the sector aggressively undertook the task of strengthening organizational life among students and of letting them

participate in social and political activities. In this process the level of their own political theory was further elevated and the process of their revolutionization and their transformation into the working class was further accelerated.

During 1968 the higher education sector further expanded and developed the movement for winning the titles of "Ch'ollima class," and "Ch'ollima college," among students, thus actively exalting their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity, and it always permeated colleges with the revolutionary spirit and commendable communist character.

Higher Education Designed for Learning While Working

Thanks to the outstanding guidance of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and his intense solicitude for the education of the younger generation, in our country in addition to the regular educational system, a system for learning while working, including factory colleges and correspondence colleges, was developed. Consequently all toilers are receiving higher education to their hearts' content according to their fields of specialization and desire without leaving production.

During 1968, along with daytime colleges, factory colleges and correspondence colleges were transformed into strong bases for indoctrinating and educating students as revolutionaries and able social and political activists, instead of being merely places for transmitting knowledge.

The higher education sector for learning while working focused its forces on generally revamping the substance of instruction in order to thoroughly establish the party's unitary ideological system in education and indoctrination, and endeavored to fully embody the Comrade Premier's exhortations and party policies in instructional outlines and course progress plans, in textbooks and reference materials.

During 1968 in the newly revised course progress plans, party policies were given the top place in order to thoroughly arm students with our party's unitary ideological system and steps were taken to have students learn science and technology that they can practically use in the specific context of our country and for the development of production technology.

At the same time, taking into account the actual situation that working college students possess a certain amount of specialized knowledge in the fields of their work, the sector tried to reduce the hours of productive practice relative to daytime students and instead concentrated having working students receive

more lessons in scientific theory and laboratory work.

Instructors in this sector spent the major part of their extracurricular hours at the production sites where students worked and dealt with pending problems in production in their lectures so as to make students easily understand the contents of instruction and use acquired knowledge immediately for production.

Thus at colleges in the higher education sector for learning, led by Songnim Industry College, students of labor colleges completed a number of technological renovations and reorganized factory facilities into modern ones, and thus made great contribution to producing machine and production facilities demanded in economic and defense construction.

Such facts clearly prove the superiority of the educational system for learning while working initiated by Comrade Kim Il-song.

SCIENCE

In order to successfully carry out the technological revolution, proposed as the most pivotal task in socialist economic construction, it is imperative to epochally develop our science and technology.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, stressed the full implementation of technological renovation by achieving leaps and bounds in the scientific and technological field, and he taught us as follows on the basic problem of scientific research: "The basic thing in scientific research is to develop science and technology firmly from the stance of self-identity along the direction demanded by our party and our revolution. Only if we establish firm self-identity in scientific research can we have scientists highly exhibit their creativity and talents and thus accelerate scientific and technological development, and more rapidly develop our economy by depending on our own resources and our own technology." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 569)

By establishing a firm self-identity in scientific research, our party was able to lead in a very short period of time our young science into a blooming period, and it has built a basis for raising it generally to the world level.

Highly upholding the exhortations of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, for establishing firm self-identity in scientific research, during 1968 our scientists and technicians concentrated on arming themselves thoroughly with Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought, our party's unitary ideology, in order to successfully implement this task.

Our scientists and technicians also waged a struggle against dogmatism and flunkysm, and they vigorously endeavored and to revolutionize and transform themselves into the working class as intellectuals boundlessly loyal to the party and the working class.

Moreover, our scientists and technicians constantly elevated the level of their specialized technology and knowledge and aggressively conducted scientific research in close coordination with production sites. Thus they achieved accomplishments in independent science and technology which could accelerate rapidly economic and defense construction.

During 1968 the social science sector aggressively undertook the task to explain and disseminate the revolutionary accomplishments won with the bloody 40 year struggle of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, in order to thoroughly establish our party's unitary ideological system among party members and toilers.

The priority and basic task the social sciences face is to fully and deeply study the great revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il-song and disseminate it.

To explain and disseminate the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song and its embodiment, party lines and policies, scientists in the social science sector aggressively waged a struggle to arm first themselves with our leader's great revolutionary thought.

During 1968 accomplishments in research in the social science sector were collectively published at the national scientific discussions of the social science sector in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, at the national educational scientific discussions for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's report of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, at the academic meeting at Kim Il-song Comprehensive University, and at other discussions and meetings. Many treatises discussed and published at those meetings were devoted to the study of the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the national scientific discussions of the social science sector in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, 20 titles of research accomplishments, including Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Founder and Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Il-song's Thought on Establishing the Party's Unitary Ideological System and Its Viability, The Concept of Self-identity Is the Firm Direction for All Policies and Activities of the Government of the

Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song's Thought on Concurrently Advancing Economic Construction and Defense Construction and Its Great Viability, and Comrade Kim Il-song's Thought on Socialist Literature and Art as A Weapon for the Revolution and Its Great Viability were published.

And at the scientific discussions for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Report at the 20th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the Republic, 14 treatises were published to scientifically and theoretically elucidate the greatness of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought enunciated in his report at the celebration meeting and to prove that it is the basic direction for the victory of our revolution and for our socialist and communist construction.

At the discussion meeting it was proved that the problem concerning the total victory of socialism and the its ultimate victory (one that Comrade Kim Il-song enunciated in his report) is a very significant theoretical and practical problem in elucidating the lawfulness of socialist and communist construction in view of the condition that imperialism still survives on the earth; and it was proved that scientific enunciation of this problem is a cardinal reflector illuminating the bright future of our revolution and of socialist and communist construction.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, declared as follows: "We have built a firm foundation of socialism in the northern half of the country. However, we have much to do before we win the total victory of socialism." (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of the Freedom and Independence of the Korean People and the Powerful Weapon for Socialist and Communist Construction, Single Volume Publication, p 41) "We cannot call it a completely triumphant socialist society yet, if in society the antagonistic classes are still active, the corrosive action of old ideas still continues, the distinction between urban areas and rural areas and the class difference between the working class and the peasant still linger, and industrialization on the national scale has not been materialized." (Ibid., p 43)

At the discussion meeting the greatness of the proposition of Comrade Kim Il-song for the total victory of socialism was elucidated, and the greatness of his outstanding revolutionary thought on ultimate victory was also demonstrated.

At the national educational scientific discussions in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, 46 titles of scientific accomplishments on the study of the educational thought of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song were published. These advanced his system's

brilliant embodiment, greatness, creativity, and viability, and included the following treatises: "The Great Educational Thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Esteemed and Cherished leader of the 40 Million Korean People Is the Marxist-Leninist Pedagogics of Our Time," "Comrade Kim Il-song Has Enunciated An Original Revolutionary Educational Method for Fostering Young Students as Communists and Revolutionary Fighters," The Superiority and Enormous Viability of the Brilliant Embodiment of Comrade Kim Il-song's Great Educational Thought, General Nine-year Compulsory Technical Education," and the "Superiority and Viability of the Educational System for Learning While Working Initiated by Comrade Kim Il-song."

It is one of the important tasks social science faces to fully study the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "We must intensify the indoctrination of toilers in revolutionary traditions and thus have them learn from the indomitable lofty revolutionary spirit of our revolutionary pioneers and their noble revolutionary character." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 550)

Highly upholding our leader's exhortations during 1968, the social science sector concentrated its forces on scientifically, theoretically, and deeply studying the historical roots of our party, and on fully and systematically studying the total substance of the revolutionary traditions.

As accomplishments attained in the social science sector there should be mentioned the treatise, "Comrade Kim Il-song's Thought on the Revolutionary Traditions and Its Great Viability," and other numerous essays which were published at the national scientific discussions of the social science sector, and numerous other essays published at the national scientific discussion for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's report at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the republic.

During 1968 the social science sector undertook independent research for inheriting and developing the national cultural heritage, and aggressively endeavored to oppose nihilism and reaction and to combine the principle of the party spirit and the historical principle.

Highly upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations issued on 1 January 1964 and 24 May 1966 for compiling the Korean vocabulary to independently develop our language by the method of mass discussion, debates on "ordering our language" through publications and broadcast were broadly carried out; and consequently the basis was built for our vocabulary that could be

used as standard in publications, in school textbooks, and in public agencies.

During 1968 the technological and scientific sector highly upheld the important exhortations our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, issued in the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, and concentrated all its energy on research work to develop science and technology with a firm stance of self-identity.

The establishment of self-identity in scientific research is a weapon for rapidly developing science and for changing society and remolding nature. Therefore, the establishment of self-identity is necessary condition for scientific development.

Our scientists and technicians energetically carried out research work to develop industry by using domestic resources, to seek out insufficient raw materials and to manufacture substitutes for raw materials not found in the country, and to free toilers from arduous labor by accelerating the technological revolution to suit our specific conditions.

As a result, our country achieved such accomplishments as the production of vinalon using lime stone and anthracite coal as raw materials and the industrialization of artificial fiber using reed as raw materials. Based on the experience gained in this process, our country constantly pioneered new scientific and technological fields during 1968.

What we strove for was the research work to rapidly develop technical engineering, in particular mechanical and electronical engineering.

The accomplishments scientists and technicians achieved in scientific research were collectively published at the scientific discussions meeting of the natural science and technology sector held in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic. Among more than 500 treatises published at this meeting, accomplishments in the field of basic sciences such as mechanical engineering and electronics engineering and in the solution of urgently proposed scientific and technical problems had an overwhelming portion.

Some of the treatises dealing with new technological problems in the advanced die forging press and compression processing with immense significance in clarifying practical problems in the machine industry sectors were: "A Study on the Boiler-type Firebox Boiler," which deals with the most effective combustion method suited to the characteristics of our anthracite coal, studied by the Mechanical Engineering Institute of the Academy of

Sciences; "A Study on Tractors Designed for Slopes," which contributes significantly to the comprehensive mechanization of the arduous working processes to solve this difficult and complicated mechanism; and "A Study on the Application of the Numerical Program Adjustment System" which clarifies theoretical and practical problems posed in the automation of machine tools which form the matrix of the machine industry and in the study and introduction of new special precision machines, and semi-automation and automation machines.

At the academic meeting of the extractive industry sector, more than 60 titles of treatises, including "Experiences Gained in the Mechanization of Coal Mining Pits," and "Experiences in Introducing the Matrixes Type Coal Mining in the Thin Layers of Gentle Slopes: were published. These treatises systematically dealt with the study of the characteristics of our mines and coal mines and physical mining prospecting and geophysics, and clarified the problem of earth pressure. They contributed to developing effective mining and coal mining methods and to studying and introducing new machine facilities, and confirmed that the extractive industry was rapidly developing on the strength of new technology.

At the academic discussion meeting of the chemical sector many treatises, including "A Study on the Manufacturing of Potash Fertilizer from Domestic Raw Materials," and "A Study on the Contraction of Herbicides" were published. These treatises significantly dealt with the solution of scientific technological problems posed in improving the production capacity of the existing fertilizer plants, in producing with domestic raw materials phosphatic fertilizer, potash fertilizer, and trace element fertilizer, and in producing various types of farm chemicals, including herbicides.

At the academic discussion of the transportation sector, practical methods for strengthening the material-technological basis of railways, for decisively increasing tractive power, and for increasing the pass capacity of railways were discussed.

Many treatises, including "On Increasing the Passage Capacity for the P'yongyang-Najin Line," and "A Study for the Improvement of the Capacity of Electric Engines," showed that enormous accomplishments had been made in the implementation of Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations for giving priority to the development of transportation as a precondition for the development of the national economy.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "To gain good success in scientific research it is imperative to strengthen the ties and cooperation

between scientists and scientific research institutes and to intensify the creative cooperation between scientists and producers." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 570)

During 1968 our scientists and technicians upheld this exhortation by our leader, brought scientific research close to the production site to strengthen their cooperation with workers, and thus contributed to the acceleration of confronting the problem of technical reorganization.

Scientists in the Macromolecule Institute of the Academy of Sciences cooperated with the producers of raw materials for resin goods in completing in a short period of time the proposals for a technical renovation aimed at lowering the won unit consumption standard. Scientists made it possible to produce potash fertilizer and phosphatic fertilizer with our domestic raw materials, invented new herbicides, and achieved the enormous scientific accomplishment of producing even good quality [sic] membrane from our rich resources.

The study group on farm chemicals further widened the scope of scientific research so as to make full use of chemical by-products and our domestic raw materials, enunciated scientific theories and practical problems posed in the specialized field, and concentrated on laboratory production. As a result, the group succeeded in the production of several farm chemicals from chemical by-products and contributed to the operation of new farm chemical plants.

Scientists in the agricultural science research sector succeeded in breeding a new species of flax with fibers 20-30 centimeters longer than usual and cultivated it throughout the Yanggang-do area. They succeeded in breeding vegetable varieties suited to high mountainous regions and researched on the method for their raising so as to make it possible for high mountainous regions to become self-sufficient in truck.

During 1968 scientific exchange between our country and many other countries was actively conducted.

The protocol for scientific cooperation for the 1969-1970 period between our Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Cuba was signed in P'yongyang. The first session of the Standing Sub-committee for Korean-Soviet scientific cooperation was held in P'yongyang in which problems concerning scientific cooperation between the two countries for 1968 were discussed and a protocol was signed.

LITERATURE AND ART

The proud course our literature and art has traversed is a history of proud victories in embodying the revolutionary thought on literature and art conceived by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people. It is totally due to the wise guidance of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, his intense solicitude and enormous love, that our writers and artists have grown into the large ranks of writers and artists firmly united around the party and the leader, and that our literature and art has entered the period of full blooming and is blooming as a most revolutionary and beautiful art.

Even during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's Comrade Kim Il-song had proposed the thoroughgoing party-oriented, class-oriented, and popular literary and art line and the direction for its activity. He insisted that literature and art must awaken the class consciousness of the popular masses, arm them with revolutionary thought, vigorously stimulate and encourage the masses to the revolutionary struggle, and serve the interests of the revolution as a powerful political and ideological weapon.

Based on the valuable experiences and accomplishments gained from the revolutionary literature and art personally built by him during this period, Comrade Kim Il-song, pointed out the wisest line and policy for our socialist literature and art to follow after the liberation. And always on this basis in each stage of the revolution and construction he enunciated the new direction and method for the literature and art sector.

He not only opened up a broad vista for the rapid development of our literature and art, but also specifically guided

even the ideological and artistic accomplishment of individual works and the way for their correction, strongly organized the ranks of artists, and showed paternal solicitude even for the improvement of conditions for their creative activity and their livelihood.

Even during those busy days when he was leading the revolution and construction to victory and carrying the destinies of the fatherland and the people on his person, he provided his personal guidance for our literature and art on as many as 1,200 occasions for the literary and art sector, and he specifically pointed out one by one the way for writers and artists to follow.

From his desire to develop our literature and art, he met one writer for as long as nine hours, sharing meals, minutely discussing throughout the night even the material for revolutionary literary creation. In another instance, he personally read as many as ten times a work written by a writer in order to make his creation successful, and he corrected some scenes and themes. Thus, it was possible today for our literature and art to enter a period of brilliant and full blooming.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "Our writers and artists pursued the party's policy of literature and art and created a number of excellent literary and art works representing the solemn image of toilers' struggle. Our literature and art have become the possession of the workers and peasants, and is coming to be circulated more fully among the broader masses of the people." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 3, p 89)

Thanks to the meticulous guidance and intense solicitude of the party and our leader, our revolutionary literature and art produced excellent artistic works that received the absolute love and support of the people and that will be handed down for generations to come. Some of these are such monumental works as The Victory Monument for the Poch'onbo Battle and the Ch'ollima Statue; an epic poem, The Paektu Mountain; a long novel, The Tumen River (Part I); a grand musical-dance epic poem, The Glorious Fatherland; plays such as Following the Banner of Victory, Our Mothers, and Red Agitators; documentary films such as Master Kim Hyong-jik, the Immortal Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter, and Madam Mother, Mrs. Kang Pan-sok; art films such as In the Village on the Demarcation Line, The Spinning Worker, The Story of A Troop Commander, The Ch'oe Hak-sin Family, The Bringing Up of Children (Parts I and II), The River Flows Through the Five Guerrilla Brothers (Parts I, II, and III), Among the Villagers; an opera; Tell Us, the Thick Forest; a musical-dance play, Under the Bright Sun; a dance play, The Red Banner; a group dance, The Arduous March; oil paintings such as Bonfire at Poch'onbo, and On the Way to the Advance. Consequently, these works are making

positive contributions to arming toilers with the revolutionary thought of our leader, that is, our party's unitary ideology, and to their revolutionization and transformation into the working class.

Nowadays our literature and art is receiving the welcome support of the people of the whole world, and our country is known as "the Golden Arts" of "Cho'llima Korea," and the "revolutionary art" of the "fatherland of self-identity."

Moreover, under the wise guidance of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, our literature and art, free from any right or left inclination, has steadily followed the path charted solely by the party and our leader; and it has become thoroughly party-oriented and the literature and art for the struggle of the people.

Accordingly, nowadays our literature and art highly uphold the party's policy of literature and art and is in charge of an important part at the party's ideological front. It is serving as a powerful ideological weapon for encouraging the solemn struggle of our people to accelerate the total victory of our socialism and the unification of the fatherland is becoming a model of the progressive and revolutionary literature and art of the world as the vanguard art of the revolutionary people of the world.

During 1968 our writers and artists put forth all their creative energy in representing the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the wisdom of his leadership, his great revolutionary history, and his lofty morality. And they focused their force on highly upholding our leader's independent and revolutionary thought on literature and art and on creating revolutionary literature and art to keep pace with our revolutionary era. Thus in the field of literature and art works brilliantly representing our leader's great image and lofty morality and works dealing with our leader's revolutionary family have been created in large numbers, and this contributed to arming our toilers with the party's unitary ideology, that is, Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought, and to revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class.

Some of the works devoted to this theme which have made new contribution to the treasure house of our revolutionary literature and art are: a short novel, The Thaw; plays such as Following the Banner of Victory and Our Mothers; documentary Master Kim Hyong-jik, the Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter, and Our Mother, Madam Kang Pan-sok; songs such as General Kim Il-song Is Our Sun (The theme song of the national opera,

With the Sunshine, created by the National Folk Opera Theater), We Pray for a Long Life for Marshal Kim Il-song, The Love of the Great Mother; a Korean-style painting, A Long March; oil paintings, Marshal Kim Il-song, the Supreme Commander, Let Us Show the Spirit of the Korean People, and On the Eve of the Decisive Battle; printed pictures, The Comrade Premier at Hamhung, On the Athletic Day at Myonsin School, and Madam Kang Pan-sok among the Women's Society.

The Play, Following the Banner of Victory (created collectively by the Huigok Creative Society and the Mangyongdae Creative Society and the Mangyongdae Creative Society of the Ch'ollima National Play Theater) which has its setting in the stern historic period from 1952 to July 1953, represented in a true and live artistic picture the outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the unprecedented patriot and national hero, the ever-victorious steely general, and the esteemed and cherished leader of our people who led the great Fatherland Liberation War to victory, his lofty morality, and the his great image at a brilliant military strategist.

The work also unfolds vigorously at a high ideological and artistic level and the brilliant victory won by the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary military forces of our party and our people which firmly rallied around the party and our leader and defeated the military aggressors of the 16 nations led by the American imperialists, and matchless courage and mass heroism they displayed.

The play, Following the Banner of Victory, artistically confirms that the source of the great power which brought about the historic victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War was forged by the outstanding military thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, our ever-victorious steely general, and his wise guidance, and it depicted the invincible might of our people firmly united around the leader causing the downfall of the American imperialist aggressors.

A long documentary film, Master Kim Hyong-jik, the Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter, made by the Mangyongdae Filming Team of the Korean Documentary Film Studio, is a work devoted to the life and revolutionary activities of Master Kim Il-song, the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people, a great revolutionary and an outstanding revolutionary leader; a man who devoted his life to the restoration and independence of the fatherland; a patriot who devoted his utmost for the education of posterity and who has a tenacious will, lofty image, and high morality. This work was a valuable accomplishment in literature and art during 1968.

The making of this film is indeed the pride and glory of our literature and art because this film was made when we were doing our utmost to learn from the revolutionary family of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, to arm ourselves firmly with the party's unitary ideology, that is, our leader's great revolutionary thought, to revolutionize and transform ourselves into the working class, and to revolutionize and transform ourselves into the working class, and to train ourselves as revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to our leader.

As we can see in the film, the entire life of Master Kim Hyong-jik was the life of an ardent patriot who sincerely devoted his whole life to national independence and to the freedom and liberation of posterity. It was the resplendent life of a revolutionary who had a strong will that did not bend under in any ordeal, an indefatigable revolutionary spirit and a firm conviction of the future. And it was the life of a truly patriotic and revolutionary educator who not only fostered his entire family and relatives as ardent patriots and revolutionaries but also educated and indoctrinated young boys as patriots with grand ambition.

The film movingly shows us through the screen Mangyongdae, the spiritual home of the 40 million Korean people, where Master Kim Hyong-jik was born and raised and where Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, was born and where he spent his boyhood; Ponghwa-ri where the master organized the Korean National Association, the largest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization before Marxism-Leninism was disseminated in our country; and the historical relics and remains at such places as Chunggangjin, Imgang, Paltogu, and Musong where he gradually widened the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The film strongly unholds the image of the brilliant struggle of Master Kim Hyong-jik, who, with indefatigable energy and revolutionary will, pioneered the thorny path in hope of a new history.

Our Mother, made by the Red Flag Play Group under the Ministry of Social Security, has its setting in the period from the late 1920's to the early 1930's when Japanese imperialist oppression against the Korean people became viciously intensified and the violent struggle of the masses was exalted, and when Comrade Kim Il-song, carrying on his person the destinies of the country and the people, prepared for the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces in order to develop the Korean revolution to a new and higher stage.

The play shows the brilliant image of the struggle of Madam Kang Pan-sok, the indomitable communist fighters and the greatest model of Korean women who devoted her life to the

restoration of the fatherland, the freedom and liberation of women, and for women in general during this important historic period just when great changes were being wrought in the Korean revolution. It also depicts the lofty image, noble morality, and commendable character of the great revolutionary's mother who actively aided the revolutionary cause of her son.

Through the play we learn of the fighting spirit of the mother boundlessly loyal to the revolutionary cause; and of her revolutionary patriotism and her tenacity and indomitable fighting spirit we see the image of the mother as an outstanding political activist who skillfully organizes and mobilizes the masses for the revolutionary struggle; we learn about her beautiful personality; and we learn how we must revolutionize society and the family in order to continue the revolution for generations to come.

In creating this play, the simple and sincere performance of the actors and actresses of the creation collective won commendable success not only in creating the representative character of the protagonist but also in creating the character of other persons around the mother, including Sonch'ol and Songnam.

The play, Our Mother, is one of the outstanding successes attained by the members of the creation team, the play team of the Ministry of Social Security, which highly upheld our party's policy of literature and art for creating revolutionary literature and art and exerted all their energy and wisdom towards this goal.

It is significant that in arming all toilers with the party's unitary ideological system and in revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class our writers and artists arm themselves thoroughly with the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party, resolutely wage the struggle to inherit and develop these traditions, and create works with an excellent revolutionary theme.

What is urgently required particularly in terms of this theme is to create works that represent the history of the revolutionary struggle of Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader. During 1968 our literature and art produced many works, including a song, "The Ford At P'op'yong; and Korean-style paintings, Our Leader Fires the Machine-gun, The Sound of Firing at Poch'onbo, and Our Glorious Fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Works with revolutionary traditions as their theme correctly depicted the boundless fidelity of the anti-Japanese

guerrillas to Comrade Kim Il-song, our great revolutionary leader, the indomitable fighting spirit of these guerrillas who determinedly fought against the brigandish Japanese imperialists for a long period of 15 years, their lofty accomplishments and experience in struggle, and their varied forms and methods of struggle. Some of those works are art films entitled, The Five Guerrilla Brothers (Parts I, II, and III), Among the Villagers, A Female Agent, and a folk opera, In The Sunshine (created by the National Folk Opera Theater). These works greatly contributed to the revolutionary indoctrination of our toilers.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, exhorted us as follows on 7 November 1964 on creating revolutionary literature and art: "You comrades must show through works that the life of the revolutionary is arduous, but that once he sets his mind he can lead such a life. We must indoctrinate you in particular with revolutionary optimism." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 150) The Korean Art Film Studio adopted our leader's exhortations given to the literature and art sector as the unitary basic policy for its creative activities, sincerely endeavored for its implementation, and made an excellent creative work, The Five Guerrilla Brothers.

The film shows on a grand scale a vast historical study during the anti-Japanese armed struggle period centering on the struggle and lives of the protagonists, Chun-ha (elder cousin), Chun-hyok, Chun-min, Chun-ho, and Chun-sik. And it vividly shows through their lives how the five brothers and all their families devoted themselves to our leader on the revolutionary road.

The success of this work lies in its broadly depicting the image of the 1930's through the destinies and real lives of the protagonists. For this reason the emotion of life profusely permeates every scene of the film.

The natural color art film, Among the Villagers, represented the course of action of a female underground agent who was given a mission personally by Comrade Kim Il-song during the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. She then penetrated into the enemy-occupied area, indoctrinated the masses from all spheres and strata, and vigorously aroused them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Since this film showed in a high artistic representation the legitimacy and viability of our leader's grand ideas and policies for leading the Korean revolution to an upsurge by rallying the broad masses of the people to the anti-Japanese national united front, it attained a great success in the film world during 1968.

During 1968 in the literature and art sector were created such as the Korean-type painting, The Hunter for the Enemy Ships, and oil paintings, Mungyong Pass, and the Woman Plougher which depicted the new meritorious service, mass heroism, and unmatched heroism that our people and our People's Army rendered during the great Fatherland Liberation War by inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the 1930's.

Moreover, the song, "Song of the Ten-point Major Political Program," which arouses our heroic working class and all toilers to the implementation of the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic proposed by our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song; the song, "The Ch'ollima Work Team March," with its basic theme on our leader's exhortations at the Second National Conference of the Pioneers of the Ch'ollima Work Team Movement; the art film, At A Work Team, which depicts their creative laboring struggle; the Korean-style painting, Furnace Work; and other works reflecting the serious laboring struggle of the people in the northern half of the republic and the reality of the Ch'ollima, were created in diverse forms and in large numbers. Also the short novel, The Firing Sound Rings, the oil painting, The Warriors of April 19th, and other works devoted to the performance of the duty of the South Korean revolution were created.

Those works are significant in arming our toilers with Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought and indoctrinating them with socialist patriotism and the idea of continuous revolution to support and aid the South Korean revolution.

During 1968 in the literature and art sector excellent works devoted to the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of our glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and of the revolutionary military forces of our party, the Korean People's Army, stood out prominently.

The musical-dance epic, Our Glorious Fatherland, created by 3,000 artists of P'yongyang; the song and dance, The Song of Fidelity to Our Leader, composed by the Concerto Group of the Korean People's Army; works exhibited at the National Fine Art Exhibition in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic; and many other works that won prizes in literature and music are some of the prominent ones.

The musical-dance epic, Our Glorious Fatherland, is an anthem of the glory and fidelity of the 40 million Korean people dedicated to Comrade Kim Il-song, who organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years during the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, who soon thereafter achieved

the restoration of the fatherland and forged the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party, and who after the liberation continued this tradition and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and made our country the advanced socialist power it is today. This epic is a hymn of praise dedicated to our daily progressing and prospering fatherland.

This work which encompasses the vast historical period covering the dark period of Japanese imperialist rule, the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's, the liberation of the fatherland, the peaceful construction period and the Fatherland Liberation War, the postwar rehabilitation and construction, and the period of socialist construction, is a splendid artistic creation that summarizes in a gigantic epic the glory-filled course of struggle of our people who highly upheld the great revolutionary thought of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and his concept of self-identity and its embodiment that is, the revolutionary line of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense. It thus demonstrated the brilliant results achieved by our people in the course of implementing our leader's thought on literature and art.

The musical-dance epic, Our Glorious Fatherland, which possesses a melody of struggle fitting to national feeling and revolutionary sentiment, a strong expressiveness of delicate and vivid rhythm, a poetic tone which seems to take one through a storm forms a constantly changing artistic harmony because of the stage art with its high depicting power and the three dimensions created by lighting, superbly representing the gigantic political and ideological contents contained in the work. Because of its high ideological and artistic nature, it aroused great feeling among our toilers as well as foreign friends from various continents who came to our country to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

The song and dance, The Song of Fidelity to Our Leader, performed by the Concerto Group of the Korean People's Army in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of its founding drew enthusiastic praise from the People's Army soldiers and our toilers.

This work, which has its setting in the 40-year period from the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's to the present, sings in a lofty tone a heroic epic of the glorious victory of the great revolutionary and military thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people, who is an unprecedented patriot and a national hero, an ever-victorious steely general, an outstanding military strategist; it sings of his wisdom, of his brilliant strategy and

tactics and his leadership, the unquestioned trust, the boundless admiration, and the burning fidelity of our People's Army and our people to our great leader.

Through this work out toilers movingly traced the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle when the glorious revolutionary tradition was forged, the boundless fidelity of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the revolution and our leader, the immortal accomplishments they achieved, and the combative course during the past 20 years that were filled with the victory and glory of the Korean People's Army which grew up from that root and developed as matchless steely ranks thanks to the wise guidance of the party and our leader.

In response to the prize winning contest in literature and music in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, writers, artists, workers, peasants, office workers, as well as People's Army soldiers contributed 4,650 literary works and more than 2,000 musical works.

Many of those works represented the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of our people, and his great image. Others dealt with the theme of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized, led by him, and of the revolutionary tradition of our party forged in that process.

Other works depicted the matchless heroism and lofty socialist patriotism of the Korean People's Army and our people who directly inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party, the heroic struggle of the Ch'ollima riders who are achieving a new revolutionary upsurge while concurrently advancing economic and defense construction in order to meet with readiness the great event of unification of the fatherland, and the persistent struggle of the people in the southern half who have risen up for the anti-American national salvation struggle to overthrow the American imperialist aggressors and their lackey, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, and to unify the fatherland.

In 1968 our artists participated in the Ninth World Youth and Student Festival (31 July-3 August) held at Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, and once again demonstrated to the whole world the "golden arts" of the Ch'ollima Korea.

At this Festival, in which thousands of artists from foreign countries participated, our artists competed in many fields including national instrument music, dance, folk songs, classical music, social and political songs, and fully exhibited their artistic skill and talents which they had daily tempered by highly

upholding the independent and revolutionary thought on literature and art of Comrade Kim Il-song. They won 33 gold medals, 14 silver medals, 8 copper medals, 55 in total.

Since at the Festival medals were awarded not to individual participants of the event concerned but to the event itself, the success that our artists had was indeed enormous.

With such revolutionary and combative choreography works as the group dances, The Arduous March, The Sons and Daughters in the South Take Up Arms, The Bumper Crop Festivity on Cooperative Farms, and the Paradise on This Earth, our artists participated in the dance competition, competing in 19 fields and winning prizes in each of them.

Among them the group dance, The Arduous March, with the theme of the revolutionary tradition which superbly represented the boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to our leader, their indomitable fighting spirit, and their comradely love, received loud praise and scored highest in this field.

The solo dance, the Joy of the Youth, which vividly represents the boundless joy of our people who live under the best socialist system established under the guidance of the party and our leader, scored highest among 34 solo dances and duets from 24 countries.

National musical instrument artists competed in eight different categories and won prize in each of them, winning six gold medals, one silver medal, and one copper medal.

In particular, the performers who participated in an octet superbly performed For the Revolution which reflected the resolute determination of our people to tenaciously struggle to the end against American imperialism by supposing Comrade Kim Il-song's anti-imperialist revolutionary line. This scored highest in its field.

Our artists received altogether three gold medals, two silver medals, and two copper medals in the competitions in the male voice chorus, soprano solo, male bass, and others.

In the classic voice field our five solo singers sang our national classics and received one gold medal, one silver medal, and three copper medals.

Thus at the Ninth World Youth Festival our artists demonstrated to the whole world the glorious model of our revolutionary art, a genre permeated with the high party spirit, class spirit,

and popular spirit created with Comrade Kim Il-song's great concept of self-identity.

During 1968 the Cuban Folk Song Group, the Democratic German Vocal Group, and the Romanian Puppet Play Theater Group visited our country and performed at the revolutionary capital, P'yongyang, Hamhung, Wonsan, and other cities.

In particular the Cuban Folk Song Group, which performed songs of the revolutionary and combative people of Cuba, a people who are tenaciously fighting against our common enemy, American imperialism, and who are fighting together our people for the common cause of socialist and communist construction, received enthusiastic welcome from our toilers because they expressed respect and admiration toward Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people and Comrade Fidel Castro, the esteemed and cherished leader of the Cuban people. The Korean and Cuban peoples hold together the strong spirit of the anti-imperialist anti-American struggle, the firm conviction in the victory of the sacred revolutionary cause against the common enemy, American imperialism, proletarian internationalism, and a burning hatred toward the American imperialists who are doomed to fall.

MASS CULTURE

In our country mass cultural work is a component of party work and serves as a powerful means of mass indoctrination.

Today our mass cultural work is contributing to thoroughly arming all our toilers with our party's unitary ideology, that is, Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought, to revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class, and to encouraging them to implement party policies.

Our mass cultural work is splendidly blooming and developing under the wise guidance and meticulous care of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Ever since he entered the road of revolution, our leader always stressed the role played by mass cultural work in mass political indoctrination. He always showed deep interest in mass cultural work and guided us step by step in the direction and basic substance of the work and its forms and methods. Moreover, he personally composed poems and songs and wrote scenarios,

personally guided the art activities of the members of the Anti-imperialist Youth League, the Boys League, and the guerrillas, and demonstrated creative models in revolutionary and combative literature and art.

The profound and rich ideological content, diverse and vivid forms and methods of such revolutionary and combative literature and art activities and mass cultural work became after the liberation the glorious tradition of our literary and art activities and mass cultural work, and the tradition was further deepened and developed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, proposed a clear-cut direction to allow our toiling people, who became the true masters of the country after the liberation to enjoy culture and art and to create new culture and art. And he provided specific guidance and conditions for its realization. He organized in cities, at factories and enterprises, and in rural areas such mass cultural facilities as theaters, movie houses, mass culture rooms, clubs, democratic propaganda rooms, and libraries. He increased their numbers every year in accordance with the growing cultural demands of the people so as to make them actively contribute to the ideological and cultural revolutions.

In the stern wartime circumstances and in that difficult postwar period when all was reduced to ashes, none of us could think about a fine theater or a movie house. As a matter of fact, even if there had not been enough theaters or movie facilities in that difficult situation, no one would have been blamed.

Yet, Comrade Kim Il-song, anxious to give songs and joy to the people, and to give culture and repose, no matter how difficult the situation might be, proposed to build an underground theater at Moranbong while the war was being waged on a full scale. And even during tense postwar situation, he built a number of sanctuaries for art such as the Great P'yongyang Theater.

Each and every time he provided on the spot guidance, whether it a factory, in rural areas, in a small mountainous area, our leader sat down with workers and peasants and personally watched the simple art performance of their small art groups. He would then point out good points as well as bad points and thus stimulate them to rise step by step toward the high peak of art.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, exhorted us as follows on developing mass cultural among the masses and massifying it: "We must actively develop mass cultural work, seek out the hidden talents among the people and let them exhibit themselves so as to make working people themselves participate wherever they are in literary and art activities,

and enjoy art to their hearts' content." (Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 3, p 103)

Following our leader's exhortations, we organized everywhere, whether in cities, workers' districts, in rural areas or in fishing villages, small literature and art groups for literature, music, dance, and fine arts so as to let the toiling masses actively participate in literary and art activities. Those small art groups created new forms of art materials such as music, dances, short plays, witty talks, songs and witty talks, song stories, and poetic dramas which reflected their rewarding labor and happy lives in implementing our leader's exhortations and party policies.

The small groups organized by workers, peasants, office workers, and toiling people developed with the aid of writers and artists. In particular through the small art group competitions, exhibitions, and prize winning contests organized every year at factories, enterprises, on cooperative farms, in cities, districts, countries, in provinces and also on a nation-wide scale, members of those small groups endlessly revealed their creative level and artistic talents. Many excellent works were created and published in this process, and new writers and artists grew up with such developments in mass art.

It is because we have a firm foundation of rapidly developing mass arts, thanks of course to the wise guidance and solicitude of our leader, that our arts are known as the "first rate art in the world" and the "golden arts" by the people of the world.

Mass cultural halls located in each province, city, district, and county are playing important roles in the training of mass cultural workers, leaders of small literature and arts groups, their re-education, the dissemination of new experiences in mass cultural work, and the guidance of mass cultural work at the production site.

Workers' cultural halls at factories and enterprises, and clubs and democratic propaganda rooms on cooperative farms are performing their role as the centers for the ideological and cultural indoctrination of workers and peasants.

During 1968 in following the direction Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, proposed in "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," mass cultural work contributed to accelerating the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in rural areas.

Along with movies as a powerful means of indoctrination to disseminate advanced culture, living style of cities and communist morality, plays, operas, and dance plays created by professional artists were broadly exhibited in rural areas.

Since particularly our leader's writings, including Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, materials on the revolutionary tradition, large volumes of newspapers and magazines were more widely and deeply disseminated, they contributed enormously to the ideological cultivation of toilers.

Along with indoctrination programs inside museums, museums organized mobile units to mount aggressive propaganda activities by going around to many places.

The foremost duty of all such mass cultural work is to thoroughly arm toilers with our party's unitary ideology.

During 1968 the center of mass cultural work was placed on thoroughly arming toilers with our leader's revolutionary thought and its embodiment, that is, our party lines and policies, and on letting them deeply realize and internalize our leader's revolutionary history, the wisdom of his leadership, and his lofty morality.

At the same time, attention was paid to indoctrinating the toilers in depth with communist indoctrination and its basic element in class indoctrination and socialist patriotism, and also to the systematic improvement of their general and technical knowledge.

In order to thoroughly implement the "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question" proposed by our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, we mobilized mass cultural means to help the ideological indoctrination of farm members. The showing of such science films concerned with agriculture as Soil, Wet Rice Plant and Water, Wet Field Water Control, Apple Tree Pruning, and Let Us Plant Trees contributed to the learning of scientific and technical farming on the part of farm members.

Also as professional artistic groups of the capital as well as local areas visited counties and cooperative farms throughout the nation and performed revolutionary and combative stage art works, they raised the political and cultural levels of the workers and peasants, and assisted their small arts groups.

During 1968, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, diverse mass cultural works,

including nation-wide art festivals and exhibitions, were widely organized and developed.

MUSEUMS

The Korean Revolution Museum

The Museum of the Korean Revolution, which is serving as a revolutionary school for learning the revolutionary history of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and as a powerful center for the ideological indoctrination of our party, marked on 1 August 1968 the 20th anniversary of its founding.

On this day the Museum of the Korean Revolution held a commemorative meeting to summarize the proud course that we defended and upheld. The museum has fully inherited and developed the glorious revolutionary traditions forged by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Museum of the Korean Revolution was inaugurated on 1 August 1948 by the personal initiative and guidance of our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

This was an important event in the ideological indoctrination work of the party and in the ideological and political life of our people, and it opened up a new stage in the history of the development of our museums.

Our esteemed and cherished leader, Comrade Kim Il-song's on the spot guidance for this museum on 3 November 1958 and 13 January 1963 has a particularly important meaning in the development of this museum.

Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us that the museum must not only show historical materials and relics to toilers but also clearly teach them the revolutionary thought and revolutionary lines enunciated in each period and stage of the revolution, the strategy and tactics and their legitimacy, the fidelity of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the revolution, and the arduous nature of the revolutionary struggle; and in addition that the party spirit, the working class spirit, the popular spirit, and the concept of self-identity must be firmly upheld in the exhibition of relics and materials, in explanation, and mass indoctrination.

The course the Museum of the Korean Revolution has traversed during the past 20 years under the personal guidance and solicitude of our esteemed and cherished leader has been a course of struggle in which workers of the museum upheld with their hearts his basic instructions and struggled to implement them. And it was a course of struggle to defend and uphold the revolutionary traditions and to arm party members and toilers firmly with the party's unitary ideology.

During 1968 workers of the Museum of the Korean Revolution gave priority attention to organizing it as a sanctuary for learning the independent revolutionary thought Comrade Kim Il-song proposed, his revolutionary lines, his strategy and tactics, and his lofty character and morality.

Thus this museum became a museum filled with the party's revolutionary thought and a museum abundantly filled with Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought and revolutionary theory, valuable revolutionary accomplishments and experiences forged by him.

During the last five years more than eight million toilers visited this museum, and 30,000 foreign visitors from 100 different countries studied the revolutionary history of our leader at this museum and learned the valuable lessons of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

At the Museum of the Korean Revolution, which is a revolutionary school, are exhibited in 17 large sections materials showing broadly and deeply the protracted anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean people, in particular the course of the great and proud victory of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and developed under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Room 1 displays sculptures representing the anti-Japanese guerrillas who heroically fought under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Rooms 2 and 3 display materials presenting the struggle of the Korean people against foreign aggressors and feudal ruling cliques in the latter half of the 19th century (1866-1875), and the anti-Japanese struggle before and after the forceful occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism.

Those valuable materials include photographs showing the historical house at Mangyongdae in which Comrade Kim Il-song was born, the spiritual home of the Korean people and the cradle of our revolution.

Comrade Kim Il-song's great grandfather, Master Kim Ung-u, bravely fought at the forefront of the patriotic struggle to burn the American imperialist pirate ship, General Sherman, which invaded our country. His grandfather, Master Kim Po-hyon, wished for the independence of the nation, and commented that "nothing but resistance is left for the people who have been deprived of their country." He encouraged his children to wage the anti-Japanese struggle. His grandmother, Madam Yi Po-ik, also had a strong hatred for the Japanese scoundrels and indomitably fought in spite of severe persecution and oppression by Japanese police, winning over abject poverty with diligent effort for the future of her children.

Comrade Kim Il-song's father, Master Kim Hyong-jik, was an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who devoted his whole life to the restoration and independence of the fatherland and to the fight against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Under the guidance of Master Kim Hyong-jik, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country was exalted.

At the Museum are displayed the "secret materials of the Japanese imperialists" relating to the activities of the "Korean National Association" led by Master Kim Hyong-jik.

The Museum also has materials concerning the revolutionary activities of Madam Kang Pan-sok.

Comrade Kim Il-song's mother, Madam Kang Pan-sok is an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding pioneer who devoted her glorious life to the restoration of the fatherland, the freedom and happiness of the people, and to the liberation of women.

Room 4 displays precious materials concerning the early revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The first section of this room shows Comrade Kim Il-song attending the Ch'angdok School from the spring of 1923 to early 1925 when he was informed of his father's arrest, and then shows him crossing the Yalu River at the age of 14 after leaving his boyhood hometown, Mangyongdae with the determination that "I shall not return until Korean is independent again."

Comrade Kim Il-song, recollected that time stating as follows: "At the age of 14, firmly making up my mind that I should not return until Korea was independent again, I crossed the Yalu River. At that time I sang the Song of the Yalu River, and my young heart was gripped with sadness because I did not

know when I would be able to return to Korea and when I could again be in my hometown where I grew up." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song, 1963 edition, Vol 1, p 11)

The next section in this room displays photographs showing the dormitory he lived in when he attended the Hawsong School during which period at the age of 15 he began revolutionary activities, following his father's will. And materials concerning his revolutionary activities, including his organization and guidance of an illegal revolutionary group, the League for the Overthrow of Imperialism are also here.

It also shows the oil painting, Comrade Kim Il-song Guiding the Communist Youth Meeting, photographs of Sambaul at Musong which he used as a place of meetings, for plays, and for military training of youth, the Yungmun High School of Kirin, classrooms and dormitory where he studied, the Puksan Park of Kirin which he used for frequently holding the Communist Youth League meetings, and Yagwangmyo. The room in addition contains the ladder he used for his basement meeting place, various documents, and precious materials concerning his organization and guidance of the Korean Communist Youth League.

Rooms 5-9 display valuable materials concerning the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il-song covering the period from the first stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, when he proposed the line for armed struggle and launched the anti-Japanese armed struggle, to 1936 just prior to the Namhodu Conference.

The first section of Room Number 5 shows the house and its attic, located outside the west gate of Ando used for the secret meetings that Comrade Kim Il-song held for the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces. It shows the saddle he used at that time and the historical house he shared with his mother when he proclaimed the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces.

It also contains the lecture noted Comrade Kim Il-song used in his lectures to the guerrillas and other communists in the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the notebooks the guerrillas used in his lectures, and materials concerning revolutionary publications reflecting his revolutionary thought and lines.

The next section carefully displays the sewing machines and parts the guerrillas and people used on the guerrilla base, scissors, sickles, various utensils, medical equipment, fixtures used at the children's school, printing instrument, and other precious historical materials.

Pine barks and scores of tree barks and grass roots the anti-Japanese guerrillas substituted for food, the mortar used for grinding tree barks, and other historical materials displayed show what a difficult life the guerrillas and the people led while fighting.

Also the 38-type rifle, various weapons taken from the enemy in bloody battles, the Yongil bomb and other weapons the guerrillas made themselves with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and the model of the arsenal succinctly displayed here show the arduous nature of the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

A room has a model installed which, electrically operated, flickers the red light signifying our side and the light representing the enemy, and shows the entire process of the defensive battle at Sowangch'ong for 40 days from December 1933 to January 1934.

The Museum contains a room which displays photographs of historical huts in the thick forests used as the site of the Tahungwae Conference held in late February-early March 1935, and as the site of the Yoyonggu Conference held in March 1935.

One map lets you trace the course of the northern Manchurian expedition.

As those materials show, in the first stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il-song, organized the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle based on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line for the Korean revolution, and carried out aggressive military activities and political operations over a vast region.

He founded his revolutionary base in a vast area along the Tumen River, established the People's Revolutionary Government, and thus built a firm mass foundation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle. On the strength of this he developed the armed struggle.

Thus, in the first stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il-song organized the revolutionary forces with their nuclei in the armed ranks, and he caused a rapid increase in the tempo of our revolution.

Rooms 10-15 display valuable materials concerning the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il-song covering the second stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, from the Namhodu Conference in February 1936 to the Sohwalbaryong Conference in August 1940.

Room No. 10 contains materials related to the Namhodu Conference.

In a hut located in the thick forests of Hamhodu, as shown in the Museum, was held in February 1936 the historic Namhodu Conference which aroused the Korean revolution to a great upsurge. Materials displayed in Room No. 10 and in the next rooms clearly show the historical fact that the legitimacy and viability of the great revolutionary line and strategic policy Comrade Kim Il-song proposed at the Namhodu Conference have been proven by their embodiment in revolutionary practice.

Also on display are the photographs of the Mihonjin forests in Ando-hyon where in March 1936 Comrade Kim Il-song convened a staff meeting after the Korean People's Revolution Forces left Namhodu early in 1936, and the oil painting depicting the image of Comrade Kim Il-song drafting the program of the Fatherland Restoration Association. Under them is exhibited the fountain pen Comrade Kim Il-song used during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Materials concerning the ten-point major political program and the declaration of the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association announced at the Tonggan Conference held from 1 May to 15 May 1936, the Association's rules, and its organ, Samil Monthly, are displayed.

The museum shows also the Huishaju forests where the general staff of the Korean revolution, that is, the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces Headquarters, were located.

The forests contain the hut built with old trees from Paektu Mountain, a bedroom with a simple desk and a lamp on it, a stove and chairs made from logs. In that hut Comrade Kim Il-song conceived in the night plans for the future of the fatherland and formulated strategy and tactics for defeating the enemy. This was in August 1937 in a village in Changbaek-hyon.

Materials concerning 41 young men from a village in Changbaek-hyon joining the anti-Japanese guerrillas forces in August 1937, materials concerning the anti-Japanese manifestos in Korea, and numerous historical materials showing that the communists in northern Manchuria supported the line for the anti-Japanese national united front and developed activities -- these materials inform us that the organization of the Fatherland Restoration Association was expanded deeply into Korea, over vast regions in eastern Manchuria, southern Manchuria, and northern Manchuria.

Room 13, next to Room 12 which displays materials concerning the struggle of Comrade Kim Il-song for the expansion of the

Fatherland Restoration Association, unfolds a grand historic picture of the Poch'onbo battle by using an electric device.

First, the model of the topography of the Poch'onbo area is shown. Next, a sketch of the offensive into Korea with a background showing the great natural surroundings stretching 250 ri centering around Paektu Mountain.

When the enemy was thrown into confusion and debated whether the main force of the guerrillas forces would come from the east or the west, Comrade Kim Il-song personally commanded the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces, departed the Sogang forests and advanced into the Huishazu forests to draft concrete plans to advance into Korea and make full preparations. Then, he passed through the defense line which the enemy boasted as "impregnable" and crossed the Tumen River into Poch'onbo. In the attack against Poch'onbo he won a great victory which history would glorify for a long time.

The image of the masses moved to tears by his speech is reminiscent of the people scores of years ago, as they directly met the great leader of the Korean people, sharing together the ray of hope for the restoration of fatherland, and rising with hopes and confidence in the future in response to his summoning.

In the next room at the Museum are exhibited writings of Comrade Kim Il-song published during the anti-Japanese armed struggle which after having been read so many times were copied over and over by the guerrillas by tracing over the fading prints. And other revolutionary publications published under his guidance are located here.

Room 15 shows the arduous and difficult march for 100 days from Namp'aeja to the vallies of the Yalu River.

Weapons and sacks which remind us of the difficult struggle waged by the anti-Japanese guerrillas, snow showers and wooden shoes they wore on march, and other remains movingly tell us that those guerrillas encountered numerous difficulties in their efforts.

As such materials tell us, during the second stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il-song established a new revolutionary base in the Paektu Mountain area, and on the strength of it he moved on to active offensive against the enemy.

During this period he expanded the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a vast area and organized and led strong and large-scale military activities.

During this period Comrade Kim Il-song also established the Fatherland Restoration Association and made fuller preparations for the movement for the anti-Japanese national united front and for the founding of the Korean Communist Party.

In this manner, during the second stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il-song organized stronger and independent revolutionary forces of our people, simultaneously waged the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle with its nucleus in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and made preparations for the founding of the Korean Communist Party, thus leading our revolutionary struggle to a great new heights.

Rooms 16-17 displays materials concerning the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il-song during the third stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, from the time of Sohwabaryong Conference in August 1940 to the final victory of the struggle in August 1945.

The first section contains the model of the Ch'ongbong bivouac area where Comrade Kim Il-song spent their first night in Korea with the anti-Japanese guerrillas after his advance in the fatherland.

Historical remains displayed here include the command post where Comrade Kim Il-song sat up throughout the night and conceived the forthcoming victory in battle, the well-organized sick wards and kitchens, and bonfire.

Also are displayed many pieces of tree trunks with revolutionary slogans inscribed, such as "Korean Youth! Come Quick and Join the War Against Japanese Imperialism!", and "Let Us Overthrow the Japanese Imperialist Fascist Military Clique!".

Photographs showing bivouac areas, including Konch'ang, Paekae-bong, Mup'o, the "kammu defense road," the hut used as the command post when he advanced into the Sinsadong area, the Kuksa Hall in Taehongdanbyol where the troops assembled, and materials showing the defeat of the Japanese imperialists vividly exhibit to us the entire course of the proud victory in the historic Musan area battle.

The next room displays materials showing the struggle in the first half of the 1940's to actively meet the major revolutionary event of the liberation of the fatherland.

From photographs at that time showing the "Korean People's Revolutionary Forces Undergoing Strenuous Combat Training," and the "Troops after Completing a Day's Political Activities to Arm

Themselves with the Great Revolutionary Thought of Comrade Kim Il-song" tell us how strenuously the soldiers tried to arm themselves with his great revolutionary thought.

The last room in the Museum displays the scene of the rally of the P'yongyang citizens on 14 October 1945 at the P'yongyang Public Stadium (the site of the Moranbong Stadium) to welcome the historic triumphant return of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people who is the unprecedented patriot and national hero, a brilliant military strategist, ever-victorious steely general, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and labor movement.

General Kim Il-song was one who our people always remembered and admired. Hearing him and looking at him directly in front of them, the P'yongyang citizens on that day were moved and excited with joy, and their voice of joy saying "Long Live General Kim Il-song" shook the stadium and all of Korea.

As these materials show, in the third stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il-song proposed a wise policy for actively meeting the major event of the liberation of the people and in coping with the prevailing situation at home and abroad and fought for its implementation.

While further strengthening the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces politically and militarily, Comrade Kim Il-song dispatched political operatives deep behind the enemy line, deep into Korea, to deal heavy blows to the enemy and to vigorously arouse the popular masses to the anti-Japanese anti-war struggle.

Thus the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle directly led by Comrade Kim Il-song finally achieved the final victory, and our people were liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial enslavement of half a century.

Our people once again deeply realize through the Museum of the Korean Revolution, the revolutionary school, what a great and outstanding leader Comrade Kim Il-song is.

Through this museum our people today learn the great revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il-song and fortify their determination to uphold the guidance of our esteemed and cherished leader and to vigorously march on for the final victory of socialism along the revolutionary path charted by him, no matter what storms may lie ahead.

Sinch'on Museum

This museum, established in August 1958, is located in Sinch'on-up, Hwanghae Namdo.

The museum displays materials historically exposing the brigandish aggression of the American imperialists who launched their aggression against Korea beginning over 100 years ago, and the bestial barbaric acts they perpetrated in Korea, in particular the canibalistic acts of the American imperialist murderers who massacred tens of thousands of people in Hwanghae Namdo alone during the period of temporary withdrawal during the past Fatherland Liberation War.

Materials displayed here contributed to indoctrinating toilers with the fighting spirit against the American imperialist aggressors, the mortal enemies of our people since the period of our forebears.

Korean Historical Museum

This was established on 28 September 1954.

The museum exhibits fine art remains created during the period from the third and fourth centuries B.C. to date, and modern and combative creative art works by fine modern artists according to periods, artists, and kinds.

During 1968 the museum upheld Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations given to the literature and art sector and displayed more modern works created by our artists.

Korean Folk Art Museum

This was founded on 10 February 1956. The museum displays remains and materials showing the tenacious life and customs of our ancestor who fought against the exploiters, and it assists the indoctrination of toilers with the basic elements of communist indoctrination, and with socialist patriotism.

During 1968 this museum added materials revealing the simple yet tenacious life, culture, and customs of workers and peasants who were oppressed and despised under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, in contrast to those materials showing the exploiting nature of the landlords and the capitalists.

Memorial Halls

Memorial Hall for the Liberation of the Fatherland.

This was founded in August 1953 at the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il-song.

In 1968 it marked the 15th anniversary of the founding.

Through its work since its inception 15 years ago, the hall has made great contributions to indoctrinating our people and soldiers with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the unprecedented patriot and national hero and steely general, and the outstanding leader of the Korean revolution who led the Fatherland Liberation War to glorious victory, with the wisdom of his guidance, his outstanding strategy and tactics, and his lofty morality. It indoctrinated them also with the fidelity of the soldiers and people who upheld our leader's guidance and won heroic victory, with their immortal accomplishments, and their rich experience of struggle.

The museum played a large role also in foreign propaganda. As an example, more than 70,000 foreign guests from 120 different countries have visited this hall.

In this hall are displayed the historic victories won by the heroic Korean People's Army in the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), over the American imperialist aggressors. The Korean People's Army was founded in direct succession to the forces of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, organized and led by our outstanding leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding head of the Korean revolution. Victory was due also to the people with their mass heroism and their precious accomplishments and experience in struggles.

The first section in the hall exhibits materials showing the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the founding of the Korean People's Army in direct succession to this tradition, and its strengthening and development.

The hall also shows materials indicating the preparations of the American imperialist aggressors who forcefully occupied South Korea for aggression against the northern half of the republic, and the process of their sudden attack.

The next section displays materials concerning the great military thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army who led the great Fatherland Liberation War to victory, the wisdom of his guidance, his outstanding

strategy and tactics, the mass heroism of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people who pledged their fidelity to our leader and fought courageously, and the political work among the troops during the war.

The third section exhibits materials showing the heroic struggle by different branches of the Korean People's Army, the true fighters of Comrade Kim Il-song, the bestial barbaric acts committed by the American imperialist aggressors, and their ultimate defeat.

Exhibition halls outside contain artillery pieces and tanks of different calibers airplanes, and other military equipment and materials of the American imperialist aggressor forces taken, destroyed, or shot down by the Korean People's Army during the war, tanks and airplanes used in the illegal invasion of the northern half of the republic after the armistice.

Mass Cultural Halls

Mass cultural halls located in each province, city, district, and county, workers' cultural hall at factories and enterprises, clubs on cooperative farms, democratic propaganda rooms and indoctrination rooms established in rural villages, in work teams, streets, and neighborhood organizations are serving as the centers for mass indoctrination.

During 1968 mass cultural halls organized and developed various ideological indoctrination programs to arm toilers with our party's unitary ideology, that is, Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought, to revolutionize and transform them into the working class and to prepare them as dependable workers of socialist and communist indoctrination.

Mass cultural halls published works reflecting the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader who for the past 40 years since he early entered the revolutionary struggle has carried on his person the destinies of the fatherland and the people and led the Korean revolution to victory; works dealing with the anti-Japanese armed struggle; and literary and art works dealing with communist indoctrination with its emphasis on class indoctrination and socialist patriotic indoctrination. Such publications were sent down to the cultural and art circles at factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

Creative and art cadres from cultural halls visited the circle members of production enterprises to supervise their circle activities and to see that they were kept in line with

production activities. Cadres also guided mobile propaganda and agitation team activities so as to aid the arming of toilers with the revolutionary thought of our leader and to aid them in implementing thoroughly the leader's exhortations.

In this process excellent members of literary and art circles and cadres of artistic circles were trained.

Cultural halls carried out their activities by closely coordinating such diverse forms of mass culture as poem reciting, the dissemination of songs and short plays, and witty talks with such different methods of mass indoctrination as book reading, story telling meetings, movies, speech meetings, and dialogues. Also through art competition, meetings with themes, photo exhibitions and other types of meetings and visual propaganda the production culture, life culture, and linguistic and cultural level of toilers were elevated.

LIBRARIES

There are many libraries in our country, including the National Central Library, provincial, directly controlled municipal, municipal, district, county libraries, 38 children's libraries, and libraries at factories, enterprises, and agencies.

These libraries are contributing to thoroughly arming toilers with our party's unitary ideology, and to improving the scientific, cultural, and technical level of toilers who are highly upholding the party line calling for the concurrent advance of economic construction and defense construction, and are vigorously struggling in all fields of the national economy.

The disseminators of books performed the duty of inspecting their jurisdictions and penetrated the toiling masses to broadly disseminate Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, and other words of our leader, For the Freedom and Liberation of Our People, Among the People, Recollections of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Fighters. In this way they greatly contributed to thoroughly arming the toiling masses with our party's unitary ideology, that is, the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, to revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class, and to preparing them as indomitable revolutionary fighters who will struggle on the end through fire and water for the implementation of our leader's exhortations. Also by actively disseminating scientific, cultural, and technical books, they contributed to the acceleration of the technical and cultural revolution.

Libraries are significant in arming all toilers with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Many of Comrade Kim Il-song's works reach toilers through libraries.

For the purpose of having toilers study with more depth the writings of the Comrade Premier, the foremost being Selections From Writings of Kim Il-song, and materials for the indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition and of further developing their utilization, a meeting to publicize the experiences of librarians throughout the nation was held in July 1968 at Hyesan.

At the meeting librarians fortified their determination to further enhance their role to meet the demands of toilers, given the condition that their enthusiasm is exalted higher than ever to learn the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader. And they resolved to generalize the model experience in aiding the study of toilers with our leader's writings at the production sites.

The National Central Library

During 1968 the National Central Library concentrated on the dissemination of books to arm readers with our party's unitary ideology, that is, the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, and to revolutionize and transform them into the working class.

The Library gave the top priority to the task of better organizing the study rooms for the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il-song and thoroughly arming readers with the glorious revolutionary history of our leader by using these rooms as centers. By broadly organizing the introduction of books needed in the study of the revolutionary history and revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, annotations of our leader's writings, meetings for the study of materials on the revolutionary tradition, and book appreciation meetings, the Library contributed to the establishing of the party's unitary ideological system among toilers and to the improvement of their scientific, technical, and cultural level.

During 1968 the Library sponsored a meeting for the study of the revolutionary activities of the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, Master Kim Hyong-jik, and frequently organized meetings to study the revolutionary family and activities of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader. On the occasions of the 31st anniversary of the victory of the Poch'onbo Battle and the 36th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrillas forces, the Library organized meetings of

readers and thus contributed to thoroughly arming toilers with the party's unitary ideology.

EXHIBITION HALLS

Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall

This exhibition hall was inaugurated on 27 September 1956.

The hall shows the legitimacy and great viability of the line Comrade Kim Il-song, our estimated and cherished leader, proposed for building a self-sufficient national economy, and the wisdom of his leadership, and it contributes to indoctrinating toilers with our leader's concept of self-identity.

Live evidence and materials classified into heavy industry, light industry, agriculture, construction, and transportation, and other sectors of the national economy are displayed to show the accomplishments won by our toilers who rose in their effort to implement the basic line of the party for economic construction, creatively proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song immediately after the Korean War for developing heavy industry with priority and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, and who continuously accelerated the great Ch'ollima march and exhibited the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

After supplementing with new exhibits and generally reorganizing the exhibition in 1968, the Hall opened its door again just prior to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

The heavy industry section showed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of our working class and the fruits of their creative power and wisdom with such exhibits as the semi-automatic screw cutter, the high speed universal lathe, the program lathe, and other late model machine tools, electric power generating facilities and extractive industry facilities, various types of steel and steel materials, chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals.

At diverse machine facilities and other large and small facility workers and technicians in the powerful machine industry, the electric power industry, the extractive industry, the metallurgy industry, the chemical industry, and other heavy industry sectors manufacture with their own technology, wisdom, and domestic raw materials proving with live products that our heavy industry has made leaps and bounds in its progress to such a level

that anything can be manufactured if they set mind to it and grapple with it.

In particular, live products and materials attest to the fact that 98.1% of our machine facilities are produced domestically, and that our country in which the machine industry carried the weight of only 1.6% in total industrial output is now capable of exporting machine facilities to the world market. This proves that our country which used to be a backward agrarian country has now been transformed into an advanced agrarian-industrial state with a firm foundation for a self-sufficient national economy.

The agricultural hall also supplemented its exhibition particularly with new models and visual materials devised to show more clearly and vividly the development of agriculture.

A relief map of Korea showing the enormous irrigation construction in our country, materials showing the development of the comprehensive mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization of the rural economy, varieties of food grains and livestock products which indicate the rapid growth of our agriculture clearly proves the great viability of Comrade Kim Il-song's work, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question.

Daily necessities and foodstuffs, including clothing materials, manufactured by our national industrial factories, enterprises, and local industrial factories, and exhibits showing the development of the fisheries industry, science, education, culture, and public health clearly demonstrate the power our party policy for simultaneously developing large-scale national industry and medium and small-scale local industry, thus solving the problem of food, clothing, and other necessities with our own ability.

Mother's Exhibition Hall

This hall was founded on 17 November 1961. The hall assumes it as its mission to implement the exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader at the National Conference of Mothers.

Two sections in the exhibition hall display materials concerning appropriate experiences and methods that will help thoroughly arming women with our party's unitary ideology and training them as revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the leader by revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class, and help them in bringing up their children as the well-developed reserve forces of socialist and communist construction. Also materials related to the deep solicitude of the party and our leader for women and children are exhibited.

The first room exhibits materials concerning the life and revolutionary activities of Madam Kang Pan-sok, the mother of Korea who was the wife of a revolutionary, the mother of a revolutionary, an outstanding woman activist, and an ardent communist. It has materials concerning the childhood of Comrade Kim Il-song and materials showing the warm solicitude of our leader for women. Also displayed here are materials concerning the struggle and lives of the woman revolutionaries during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and women and boys' organizations which actively helped the guerrillas, materials representing the struggle of women and heroines during the Fatherland Liberation War, and materials related to woman reformists trained in all fields of the national economy since the liberation.

The second room contains materials concerning the exhortations of our paternal leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, that serve as the guiding directions for the indoctrination of children and his deep solicitude for children, and materials related to experiences gained in bringing up children as the true workers of socialist and communist construction with wisdom, morality, and physical stamina in harmony with their disposition and taste. Those displayed materials are classified into the nursery school period, the kindergarten period, and the elementary school period. Materials concerning the class indoctrination of children are also displayed in this section.

During 1968, in addition to propaganda programs through the exhibition hall, the hall broadly carried out mobile exhibitions, and children's speech meetings for the women of agencies, enterprises, and streets, and for women on cooperative farms around P'yongyang City using such themes as "Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Family and His Early revolutionary Activities," "Let Us Learn From Mother Kang Pansok," and "Let Us Raise Our Children to Be Revolutionary Fighters Boundlessly Loyal to the Party and Our Leader."

P'yongyang Young Student's Palace

This palace was inaugurated on 10 September 1963 by the grand conception and direct initiative of Comrade Kim Il-song, our paternal leader, who brings our young students warmly in his bosom and looks after them.

This palace marked in 1968 the fifth anniversary of its founding. Since its inception, hundreds of thousands of young students have been organized into various study circles of the palace to learn the great revolutionary thought of our leader and to develop mass political activities and mass cultural and sports activities.

During the past five years more than 10,000 foreign guests from 1,300 different organizations of 100 countries, including delegations led by the heads of 30 governments, inspected the palace.

This palace, which is an excellent extracurricula indoctrination agency, is one of the grand and splendid monumental buildings built during the era of the Workers' Party.

Comrade Kim Il-song selected the best place in the revolutionary capital of P'yongyang, as the site for the palace and provided specific guidance over its designs, construction, and its management and maintenance.

The palace has 500 rooms. It includes 200 study and activity rooms for study and activities in all fields of natural science, social science, and arts, 100 rehearsal rooms, a palace theater with 1,300 seats, a gymnasium with 1,000 seats for volleyball, basketball, and gymnastics, a library with a holding of tens of thousands of books, a mass political activity room, a movie house, and a recreational room which can accommodate 1,000 students. Outside one finds a stadium, an meteorological observatory, a car driving practice range, an animal colony, practice gardens, and several play grounds.

The palace is adequately equipped with celestial telescopes, machine tools, automobiles, and thousands of other experimental equipment, national musical instruments and western musical instruments, painting tools and gymnastic tools and equipment, stage costumes, rehearsal dresses, play and recreational facilities, and other materials conditions necessary for the search of scientific knowledge, arts and athletic activities. All these are offered free of charge to all students out of the deep solicitude of our leader who wants to hand down the most precious things to posterity. The state appropriates enormous sums of fund for the management and maintenance of the palace.

The mission of the Young Student's Palace lies in playing a basic role in specialized extracurricula indoctrination as a comprehensive way to arm young students from their childhood with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song and indoctrinate them to be boundlessly loyal to him and to foster them as the dependable reserve forces of socialist and communist construction equipped with wisdom, morality, and physical stamina.

It also plays the role as the center of dissemination that synthesizes, systematizes, and generalizes valuable experiences in extracurricula indoctrination through the activities of the palaces, materials, and guidance theories gained from such activities.

For this purpose the palace indoctrinate all students with the great concept of self-identity and the revolutionary thought of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense advocated by Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, and it teaches them live knowledge and technology and indoctrinates them to love organization and the collective, to protect the property of the state and people, to love labor, and to self-consciously observe public morality and order.

The palace has as many as 100 study circles organized for scientific, moral, and physical indoctrination, including the study circle for the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il-song, other circles for political indoctrination, indoctrination circles for the Socialist Tilling Youth League and the Boys' Corps construction, indoctrination circles for scientific and technological sectors, including physics, chemistry, and machine tools, circles for physical education indoctrination, including gymnastics, basketball, and volleyball, and circles for emotive indoctrination, including music, dance, and fine arts.

Students at all levels from the elementary school to the technical high school can join various study circles for three months, six months, and one year according to their wish, and improve their specialized knowledge.

Every day after school more than 10,000 students visit the palace. Hence they learn from the great revolutionary thought of our leader and deeply study general knowledge as well as scientific and technological knowledge.

As mass political activities students broadly participate in oratorical contests, composition contests, scientific debates, fine arts exhibitions, poetry recitings, musical contests, art competitions, and various athletic activities.

At the palace engineers, assistant engineers, and specialists are assigned to study circles and activity rooms in order to provide specialized guidance to young students. Moreover, doctors, academicians, artists, and other noted social activists and college students participate as outside forces.

THEATERS

Grand Theater of P'yongyang

The Grand Theater is a great cultural sanctuary completed in August 1960 by combining the beautiful national form and socialist content with modern architectural techniques.

This grand-scale building is adequately provided with all the equipment and modern service facilities needed for artistic creation.

During 1968 at the Grand Theater the P'yongyang Song and Dance Troope, the National Folk Opera Theater, and the National Opera Theater displayed their creative activities.

During 1968 on the stages of the Grand Theater were performed more than ten works, including the grand musical-dance epic, The Glorious Fatherland, participated in by 3,000 artists from P'yongyang City in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the song and dance, the "Song of Fidelity to Our Leader," performed by the ensemble group of the Korean People's Army in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Korean People's Army, the operas, The Wishes of the 40 Million People, performed by the National Opera Theater, and In the Sunshine, performed by the National Folk Opera Theater. Those performances contributed to arming toilers with our party's unitary ideology, that is, the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, and to revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class.

Ch'ollima National Play Theater

This Play Theater received the honorable title of the Ch'ollima theater for the first time in the literature and art sector.

Through the process of firmly arming themselves with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, and of creating revolutionary works, this theater was awarded in 1968 the title in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

Upholding our leader's exhortation to strive for the title of the double Ch'ollima, the Ch'ollima actors' work team received in 1968 the honor of the double Ch'ollima work team.

Comrade Kim Il-song gave on the spot guidance for the theater on fifteen different occasions and looked after with paternal concern on each occasion works, production, acting, dialogues, and even costumes and shoes of actors.

The Mangyongdae Creation Group of this theater credited in 1968 under the direct supervision of the party a play, Following the Banner of Victory, representing the wisdom of Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership and his lofty morality, the basic elements in revolutionary created works.

The creation groups of this theater armed themselves firmly with the great revolutionary thought of our leader by using the study room for the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il-song as their center, and they created the figure of the great leader in various works led by Following the Banner of Victory with their utmost creative talents and wisdom.

National Circus Theater

This theater is equipped with a round stage, a one sided stage, and an aerial stage suitable for any types of circus arts. The round stage is equipped for water circus and ice circus acts throughout seasons. The theater is also equipped with two musicians' chambers, as well as with large, medium, and small practice rooms, an serial preparation room, and modern service facilities.

During 1968 the creation group of this theater, highly upholding the party's literary and art policy, created many circus creations containing new realistic substance and performed them in the revolutionary capital and at various places on tours.

New creations include many works representing in the circus format the united power of our people who have firmly rallied around Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people and who are vigorously marching on for the nation-wide victory of socialism and the self-determined unification of the fatherland. Some of them are the Following the Banner of Our Leader, and Joy of the Furnace Workers, which represents the struggle of the furnace workers who have risen to implement the party line for concurrently advance economic and defense construction, and Chair Piling, and Trapez. Other examples are the intermission plays, Capturing Arms, which depicts the struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who have risen to highly uphold the great revolutionary thought of our leader, to oppose American imperialism and its lackey, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, and to capture weapons; Tweedledum and Tweeldee, a satire on the factional dispute in the puppet "National Assembly" in the southern half; magics, Fountains and Goldfish; and animal circus, Dogs' Dance and Bears' Dance.

The performance of such various programs by the actors of this theater received welcome from the broad strata of toilers of P'yongyang and other localities.

ARTS FESTIVALS

National Toilers' Arts Festival in Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army.

The National Toilers' Arts Festival commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, the direct successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the revolutionary military forces of the Korean Workers' Party, was held in January and February in the revolutionary capital, P'yongyang.

In the festival 13 toilers' art circles participated. These were composed of provinces, cities, and directly controlled cities composed of factories and enterprises art circles members selected through competitions at the city and county level and then at the provincial (directly controlled city) level.

The art circle members adorned the arena of the arts festival with such diverse forms of artistic works as music, dance, short plays, and witty talks which they created with their abilities and talents. All performed their work by highly upholding our party's correct literary and art policy.

Some of the works frequently performed on the stage of the festivals were: works expressing the utmost admiration and fidelity of our working class to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people who always leads our people to victory, glory, happiness, prosperity; works representing the indomitable fighting spirit of our working class determined to thoroughly arm themselves with our party's unitary ideology, to sincerely defend with their lives the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song and to carry out to the end the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic and Comrade Kim Il-song's on the spot instructions; and works expressing their revolutionary spirit and combative thrust to drive the American imperialist aggressors out of the south as soon as possible and to achieve the historic task of unifying the fatherland.

The stage was adorned with works depicting the boundless fidelity and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to our leader during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the revolution; works reflecting the mass heroism and lofty moral character during the Fatherland Liberation War of officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the people who directly inherited the revolutionary tradition; and works describing the image of soldiers and people who are united as one to turn the entire nation into an impregnable fortress and to resolutely defend the socialist fatherland.

Works of diverse forms that the toiling masses created by assembling their collective wisdom in the tense process of undertaking economic construction and defense construction and which they directly performed themselves aroused the ardent welcome of the audience because of the high ideological and artistic quality of the works and the truthfulness of the life sentiment portrayed.

The festival clearly demonstrated that our workers' art circles have become more popularized and are blooming more and more in all sectors of the national economy under the warm care of the party and our leader. The festival thus ushered in an important impetus for the further development of workers' art circles.

The results of judging of the festival were as follows:

Group Contest Results

First Place: Chagang-do Workers' Union Art Circle.

Second Place: P'yongyang City and Hamgyong Pukto Workers' Unions Art Circles.

Third Place: P'yongan Pukto and Hamgyong Namdo Workers' Art Circles.

First Prizes in the Music Department

Chorus: "The Song of General Kim Il-song," The Rear Areas Are Fortified, too" (Chagang-do); "The Song of General Kim Il-song," (The Song of Fidelity to Our Leader." (P'yongan Namdo).

Male Voice Duet: (Special Prize) "The Song of the Revolution," and "The Working Style of the Furnace Worker" (Hamgyong Namdo);

"The Song of the Revolutionary Forces," and "The Waterfalls at Soemul." (P'yongan Namdo); "The Unfinished Game" (Hamgyong Pukto).

Female Voice Duet: "Mangyongdae," and "Our Mothers, Factory" (Chagang-do).

Kayagum Chorus: "Lamps At the Secret Bivouac," (Yanggang-do).

Wagonghu Chorus: "Let Us Build Big Ships As Our Leader Exhorted." (Hamgyong Pukto).

Folk Song Chorus: "Let Us Repay Our Premier's Kindness,"
"Soldiers and People Are United As One." (P'yongyang City).

Chorus with Drums: "Let Us Knock Them Down," "Let Us
Produce More Kaolin." (Hamgyong Pukto)

Male Voice Solo: "Waterfalls at Soemul," My Beautiful
Hometown." (P'yongan Namdo); "Our Socialist System Is the Best,"
"We Live the Treasure Mountain." (General Geological Survey Office);
"We Will Live Long In Our Leader's Bosom," and "I Am An Excavator,"
(P'yongan Pukto).

Female Voice Solo: "I Am Elated," "The Silk-weaving Girl."
(Chagang-do); "The Day When I Met the Comrade Premier," and "The
Pride as an Inspector." (Chagang-do); "My Beautiful Hometown,"
and "A New Song from the Farm Fields." (P'yongyang City); "The
Song of the Flower Towel," "The Song of Mangyongdae." (Hamgyong
Namdo).

Musical Drama: "The Sound of the Axe" (P'yongan Namdo).

Song Story: "Conviction in the Victory" (General Geologic
Survey Office).

National Musical Instrument Chorus: "Let Us Uphold the
Premier's Exhortations" (Hamgyong Pukto).

Instrumental Chorus: "The Sparking Shipyard." (P'yongan
Namdo).

Yanggum Solo: "The Song of the Ten-point Major Political
Program." (P'yongan Pukto).

Kayagum Solo: "The First Signal Fire: (Hwanghae Namdo).

First Prizes in the Dance Department

Female Group Dance (Special Prize): "The Ch'ollima Tex-
tile Mill." (P'yongyang City).

Mixed Group Dance: "The Fatherland Is Impregnable,"
(P'yongan Namdo); "This Is Also Hill 1211." (P'yongan Namdo).

Male Group Dance: "Clothing Material for the People,"
(P'yongan Pukto); "One Can Match One Hundred." (Hamgyong Pukto);
"Sincerity of the Women's Association Members." (Hamgyong Pukto).

Quartet: "Silk With Golden And Silver Thread."

First Prize in the Song and Dance Department

"We Wove Silk from Glass As Our Leader Taught." (P'yongan Namdo).

First Prizes in the Speech Department

Sketch (Special Prize): "Flowers Bloom at Komdokkal." (Hamgyong Namdo).

Sketch: "We Are Happy." (Hamgyong Namdo).

Chorus Poem (Special Prize): "We Create the Hours of the Workers' Party Era." (Hamgyong Pukto).

Play: We Know Only Our Leader's Thought. (Yanggang-do); Kindling. (Kwangwon-do).

Short Play: The Jewel Box Headed for Hell. (Kaesong City).

Poetic Play: Let Us Defend With Our Lives the Command Post of the Revolution. (Yanggang-do)

Chorus Poem: "The Honor of the Sentinel in the Motive Power Industry." (P'yongyang City).

Witty Talk: "Our Beautiful Land." (General Geologic Survey Office) "Clinker Is Gold." (Hamgyong Pukto).

Dialogue Poem: "One Strand of Thread," (Yanggang-do) "The Tree Daughter of the Marshal." (Chagang-do).

First Prize in the Circus Department

P'yongan Pukto Workers' Union Art Circle.

First Prize in the Stage Art Department

Hamgyong Pukto Workers' Art Circle.

National Arts Festival (Play department)

The National Arts Festival for plays of 1968 was held in P'yongyang, October-November 1968.

The festival showed the accomplishments writers and artists attained in the process of creative work by wholeheartedly supporting the basic exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song for creating revolutionary literature and arts. Many long plays and short plays, witty talks, and diverse forms of short works adorned the stage.

Works included those representing the wisdom of the guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader how is the unprecedented patriot and ever-victorious steely general, his lofty morality, and the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas boundlessly loyal to him; and works reflecting the mass heroism and matchless courage that our People's Army and our people, who has inherited the revolutionary tradition, exhibited.

Other works representing the Ch'ollima riders and the People's Army troops, who were firmly building the economic power and defense potential of the country, and describing the anti-American national salvation struggle of the South Korean people were also performed.

National Individual Music and Dance Contest

This contest was held in November 1968.

National and local artist groups in the music and dance fields and 300 artists and students recommended by art schools participated in the contest.

In the fourth and last contest only those qualified artists and students who had been screened at the third contests held at Hamhung and P'yongyang participated.

The participants in the contest stage revolutionary and combative musical and dance works they created by highly upholding the exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, and thus demonstrated that our musical and dance arts, which inherited the glorious traditions of the revolutionary literature and arts forged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle period, fully serve the revolutionary cause consistently as the acts of the people.

Since the contest fully demonstrated the creative talent and artistic skills fostered amidst our leader's immense solicitude, it left good examples behind for the development of musical and dance arts to suit the realistic demands of the revolutionary era.

The following organizations won the first prizes in the contest:

Vocal Department: National Folk Opera Theater; P'yongyang Song and Dance Troop; Hamgyong Namdo Song and Dance Troop.

Instrumental Music Department: P'yongyang Song and Dance Troop; P'yongyang College of Music.

National Young Students' Arts Festival in Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic

From 17 July to 29 July 1968 the festival was held at P'yongyang Young Students' Palace.

Excellent school teams and young students selected through contests at the school, municipal, and county level and then at the provincial and directly controlled city level participated in the festival.

The festival demonstrated the contented lives of our students who are happily growing up and learning thanks to the warm solicitude of Comrade Kim Il-song, our paternal leader, who is anxious to appropriate the best things to the younger generation. It also clearly showed the development of the art circles blooming among the younger generation.

Works presented on the stage of the festival represented the wisdom of the guidance provided by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has brought to us the most advanced socialist system for letting all learn and study to their hearts' contents. Those works described also his immense solicitude for children, the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the Boys Corps members who were loyal to our leader's command to the last minute.

On the stage of the festival were also shown works indicating the pride and the national confidence in our socialist system as well as works representing promising and happy lives of the young generation who are learning the great revolutionary thought of our paternal leader and his lofty morality and are growing up as the true sons and daughters of our leader.

The festival demonstrated that artistic activities are actively being developed among young students and the ideological and artistic level of works and the artistic skills of works are rising.

The screening of works resulted in the following order:

First place: Hwanghae Namdo
Second Place: P'yongyang City
Third Place: Chagang-do

Fifth National Radio Drama Contest

The festival was held in November-December 1968.

The participants in the festival performed works representing the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people, the wisdom of his leadership, and his lofty morality, and also works with the theme of the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party.

Other words represented the struggle of the heroic working class who are highly upholding the decisions of the Delegates' Conference of the Korean Workers' Party and the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic. These are creating every day miracles and reforms in economic and defense construction, and they are upholding the lofty political and moral image of the People's Army, the revolutionary military forces of our party. Some other dealt with the happy lives of our people, with the struggle of the South Korean armed guerrillas and patriots who are bravely fighting against the American imperialist aggressors and their lackey, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

Among them those that won a good reputation were, The Blessed Family, representing the lofty morality of Comrade Kim Il-song, our paternal leader; Their Duty, which reflected the boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to our leader who organized and guided the anti-Japanese armed struggle; and In Front of the Map of the Fatherland, which dealt with the struggle of the people of the southern half aspiring for the unification of the fatherland.

The results of the contest were as follows:

First Place: In Front of the Map of the Fatherland, P'yongyang Theater.

Second Place: The Blessed Family, Ch'ollima National Play Theater; and Their Duty, Wonsan Play Troope.

Third Place: The Young Rafter, Hyesan Play Troope.

Seventh National Young Students' Broadcasting Arts Festival.

In the festival held on 11 September 1968 12,300 students from 1,300 different schools at all levels in the common education sector participated with 1,570 pieces of songs, instrumental music, poems, poetic dramas, chorus poems, and other kinds of works.

Their works dealt with their happy lives in growing up strong in joyously learning in the affectionate bosom of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people, and growing up as well-developed, strong, and true fighters of our leaders, with the revolutionary tradition, class indoctrination, and socialist patriotic indoctrination.

The following groups received prizes in the contest: Ch'ongjin Higher Light Industry School; T'ongch'on Middle School, T'ongch'on-gun, Kangwon-do; Ssangam Middle School, Kimch'aek City.

EXHIBITIONS

Photographic Exhibition for the Victory Monument of the Poch'onbo Battle

The exhibition was held in January in the revolutionary capital, P'yongyang.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Poch'onbo Battle on 4 June 1967, a monument in commemoration of the victory was erected at Hyesan City. This monument, an outstanding creation and one of the revolutionary masterpieces of the era of the Workers' Party, captured in perfect artistic form the lofty ideological substance of the entire course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle in which the anti-Japanese guerrillas, organized and led by Comrade Kim Il-song, at the darkest hours of Japanese imperialist colonial rule highly upheld the red banner of communism and waged bloody battles for 15 years for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people.

The exhibition superbly portrayed the deep ideological and artistic substance of a monument comprised of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean revolution who

founded the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary forces of our country and led it to victory to restore the fatherland, and 61 figures of the anti-Japanese guerillas and people who followed him.

The exhibition showed 70 photographs taken of the monument. Those photographs suggest the basic theme of the monument a theme composed of such main concepts as the great historic victory the anti-Japanese guerrillas under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song in the 1930's achieved in the arduous revolutionary struggle, their boundless fidelity to our leader, their indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary optimism, their ardent love of the fatherland and the people, and their revolutionary comradely love. They indicate also the ideological and artistic contents of the secondary themes which further deepen the main theme.

The portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song in the middle of the picture taken in front of the monument superbly reproduces the wisdom and insight of Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of the Korean revolution and the ever-victorious steely general, his tenacity and indomitable fighting spirit with which he overcame difficulties and ordeals at the forefront of the revolutionary struggle, his ardent love of the fatherland and the people, his lofty morality, and his rich humanism. Therefore, it further deepens the admiration and respect of the spectator for our leader and makes him fortify his determination to sincerely follow our leader.

The figures representing the anti-Japanese guerrillas on his left show the boundless loyalty to the revolution and our leader of the indomitable fighters who defended with their lives Comrade Kim Il-song. The figures representing the female anti-Japanese guerrillas on his right portrays the typical character of the female fighter who exerted sagacity and courage in the fight for the restoration of the fatherland.

Photographs showing the eastern side of the monument represent the "Dawn of Restoration of the Fatherland, the "Advance into the Fatherland", and "Assault," while those of the western side represent "For the Arming," "Through Ordeals," and the "Annihilation."

Photographic and Fine Arts Exhibitions in Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army

The exhibitions were held in February 1968 at P'yongyang.

At the exhibitions were displayed 1,800 photographs divided into the anti-Japanese armed struggle period of the 1930's, the

post-liberation peaceful construction period, the Fatherland Liberation War period, and the postwar period. These show the combative course of the heroic Korean Army, founded by succeeding the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, which traversed the path of victory by following the wise guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

The first section of the exhibitions containing the portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, who stands with the Ch'on-ji of the Paektu Mountain in the background, displays photographs concerning the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which was directly inherited by the Korean People's Army. Those photographs show that Comrade Kim Il-song, who, carrying on his person the destinies of the fatherland and the people during the dark period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, stood at the forefront of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, proposed an independent and original line for the armed struggle, organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle thus opening up a revolutionary era in the development of our national liberation struggle and communist movement. They movingly suggest his great revolutionary thought, brilliant strategy and tactics, and his lofty morality as the leader of the people.

Photographs of the war period which cover the major portion of the exhibitions show that it was because Comrade Kim Il-song, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, who is the ever-victorious steely general and a brilliant military strategist, carried the heavy burden of the war on his sole person, proposed outstanding strategy and tactics in each period and each stage, and confidently led the troops and the people to victory that our young People's Army troops and people won great victories in the war of three years fought against the American imperialist aggressor forces who boasted of being the world's "mightiest," and the mercenary forces of their 15 dependent nations. Those photographs also vividly prove that the Korean People's Army Troops and people, led by his outstanding leadership, are invincible, and that no force on this earth can defeat our people who are strongly rallied around our leader.

Photographs of the postwar period show that as a result of the implementation of our party's self-defensive line which embodies the great concept of self-identity advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean People's Army during the past 20 years was organized as strong and large bodies of revolutionaries troops. These photographs also show that during the past 20 years the Korean People's Army was trained as a matchlessly strong revolutionary military force equipped with modern military technology and materials, and that it is capable of repelling any enemy attack.

In particular those photographs showing the enemy "Patrol Ship No. 56" which was sunk in 1967 by a salvo of the Coast Artillery of the Korean People's Army, the American imperialist armed spy ship, Pueblo, captured on 23 January 1968, the remains of the aircraft of the American imperialist aggressor forces which invaded our territorial space and was knocked down by an anti-aircraft battery of the Korean People's Army, and the dead bodies of its dirty flyers clearly tell us that if the American imperialists dare invade us, they will be ruined.

In February the Fine Arts Exhibition to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army was opened. The exhibition displayed fine art works of diverse kinds, including Korean-style paintings, oil paintings, printed pictures, sculpture, commercial art, and handicraft art created in commemoration of the 20th anniversary. Those works, the majority of which were created by art circle members, vividly unfolded the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il-song, and the revolutionary and combative course of the Korean People's Army who inherited it.

Photographic Exhibition in Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic

The photographic exhibition commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of our glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held in September 1968 in P'yongyang.

Photographs displayed in two large buildings succinctly show the proud accomplishments the republic, founded by Comrade Kim Il-song, the unprecedented patriot and national hero, attained in all fields, including politics, economy, military affairs, and culture by implementing the great concept of self-identity expounded by our leader, and the revolutionary line of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense. The first section of the exhibition shows photographs concerning the historical root of our people's regime.

Those include photographs of the establishment of the People's Revolutionary Government, a true people's regime, on the guerrilla base-liberated area in compliance with the line our esteemed and cherished leader proposed, and of democratic measures he carried out.

Photographs representing the establishment of the party and the people's regime during the post-liberation peaceful construction period and the enforcement of various democratic reforms, and those representing the enormous historical changes that took place

in the short period after the liberation tell us that such accomplishments were possible because we had the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean revolution, the glorious revolutionary accomplishments and rich experiences amassed during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and the persistent laboring struggle of our people firmly rallied around our leader.

There are photographs that show the successes and experiences attained in the postwar rehabilitation and construction, the socialist revolution, and socialist construction after defeating the American imperialist aggressors in a three year war. These photographs attest to the legitimacy and great viability of the basic line of our party for economic construction that calls for the priority development of heavy industry and the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture -- as was proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, after scientifically analyzing the subjective and objective situation in the postwar period. These photographs also attest to the glorious victory of the Ch'ollima movement and the line for building a self-sufficient national economy.

There are photographs at the exhibition showing the superiority of the people's educational system in which every one can learn to his heart's content under the general nine-year compulsory technical educational system, and the development in the scientific, cultural, arts, and physical education fields. These photographs also reflect the social and cultural life of our people who are performing rewarding work and are leading happy lives under socialism and the warm solicitude of our paternal leader without exploitation and oppression. By looking at those photographs, visitors deeply felt the legitimacy of our party policies which regard the promotion of the people's welfare as the supreme principle for its activities, and this fortified their determination to further solidify our advanced socialist system and to bring about the day when all our 40 million people will lead happy lives under our leader after driving the American imperialist aggressors out of South Korea.

The photographic exhibitions to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic were held also in each provincial, municipal, and county site too.

State Fine Arts Exhibition in Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The 10th State Fine Arts Exhibition in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic was held in September 1968.

There were displayed more than 700 excellent fine arts works which fine artists from all over the country drew with all their energy and mind by wholeheartedly upholding the exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, for creating revolutionary literary and artistic works.

Among the works displayed are those works that reflect the revolutionary activities over 40 years of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, who carried on his person the destinies of the fatherland the people, entered the road of the revolution, achieved the restoration of the fatherland by organizing and leading the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces, founded the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party, that is, the Korean Workers' Party, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the first state of a proletarian dictatorship, and built on this land a powerful socialist industrial-agrarian state with a firm foundation for a self-sufficient national economy. Those works also reflect his great revolutionary thought, the wisdom of his guidance, and his lofty morality.

Especially the large-size Korean-style painting, "Our Glorious Fatherland -- the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," which portrays our leader responding to the enthusiastic welcome of the masses at the chairman's podium at the mass rally to celebrate the establishment of the government of the republic, and the Korean-style painting, "Personally at the Machine Gun's Trigger," which deals with the theme of the glorious revolutionary tradition during the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, had a good reception by the spectators.

Also the oil painting, "Supreme Commander Kim Il-song," which represents Comrade Kim Il-song commanding operations among generals during the great Fatherland Liberation War, and the oil painting, "Facing the Decisive Battle," which shows the image of the Comrade Supreme Commander encouraging the combatants to victory in war, drew the attention of the visitors.

There were also many works reflecting the enormous accomplishments and successes our people attained during the past 20 years by upholding the wise guidance of our leader under the banner of the republic, the rewarding struggle of the Ch'ollima riders who generated the revolutionary upsurge to implement the party line for concurrently advancing economic construction and national defense construction, the happy lives of toilers, and the struggle of the south and north Korean people for the self-determined unification of the fatherland.

National Fine Arts Exhibition of Elementary School Students in
Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Demo-
cratic Republic of Korea

This exhibition displayed 350 pieces of fine arts works of diverse categories such as Korean-style painting, oil painting, water color, crayon drawing, poster, pencil drawing, pen drawing, cartoons, industrial art, handicraft art, and commercial art selected from 1,200 pieces of work sent in by elementary school students.

Young students all over the country who are happily growing up in the affectionate bosom of Marshal Kim Il-song, who always gives the best things to the younger generation. These students, who are learning to their hearts' content and are fully showing; their talents, presented at the exhibition works representing the great revolutionary activities and high morality of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people, a man who has brought to them the most advanced socialist system in the world.

There were also many works portraying the struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and Boys' Corps members who were boundlessly loyal to our leader, and students and young people who learned from them and helped the People's Army and the guerrillas fight in the Fatherland Liberation War, and the lives of young people who are growing up with wisdom, morality, and physical strength to be the reserve forces of socialist and communist construction.

The following works were awarded group prizes:

Provincial competition:

First Place, Hamgyong Namdo;

Second Place, Kangwon-do;

Third Place, P'yongan Namdo and P'yongan Pukto.

College Competition:

First Place, Namp'o Normal College;

Second Place, P'yongyang Teachers' College.

16th National Art Photograph Exhibition

This exhibition was held in October 1968. Many photographs represented the wisdom of the guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean

people, and the revolutionary learning style of toilers bent on arming themselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary thought of our leader.

Among them, those photographs showing Comrade Kim Il-song walking together with the sailors of the Navy of the Korean People's Army, who were wrapped in boundless emotion and joy, Comrade Kim Il-song looking after with paternal affection the life of toilers at their dormitory, and Comrade Kim Il-song congratulating the talents of workers for the creation of new machines, arouse in spectators even deeper feelings of respect and admiration toward our paternal leader.

The exhibition showed also photographs reflecting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the Ch'ollima riders who were advancing and struggling in economic construction and defense construction to accelerate the major revolutionary event of unification of the fatherland, and it points out their accomplishments in remarkably developing cities and socialist and modern rural areas, the development of education, culture, sports, and public health, and the happy lives of the people.

Photographs at the exhibition also represented the superb implementation of the party's military line with its basic emphasis on the training of the entire force as a cadre force, the modernization of the all of the forces, the arming of the whole people, and the fortification of the entire country.

The exhibition had a larger number of works displayed compared to previous ones, and it showed that the ideological and artistic content of natural color photography had been improved.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

In our country physical training is aimed at training toilers better for creative labor and national defense, and it is an important task for promoting the health of toilers and for guaranteeing the progress and prosperity of the country.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, exhorted us as follows: "In the future physical training in Korea must develop as an important part of nation-building for the self-determined independence and democratic development of Korea. That is to say, we must develop the physical training of the whole people to temper the people physically and mentally in order to foster strong builders for democratic Korea." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song, 1967 edition, Vol 1, p 221)

This exhortation Comrade Kim Il-song issued at the Athletics' Meeting in 1946 served as the guiding policy for our people's physical training.

According to the wise guidance provided by Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, calling for the people to seize sovereign power in their hands and to popularize physical education, physical training today belongs to the people.

The basic element in our party's physical training policy at the present stage is to popularize physical training with emphasis on defense physical training and thus to prepare all toilers and young students better for labor and national defense.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, cordially exhorted us to broadly organize and carry out defense physical training and to popularize physical training with emphasis on defense physical training so as to train the physical strength of toilers for modern warfare.

This exhortation starts from the thoroughgoing revolutionary standpoint that if we want to win over American imperialism and guarantee the nationwide victory of the revolution, we must have mental readiness as well as effective physical readiness. Therefore, it has enormous significance in our revolution and construction.

With the popularization of physical training, young students and toilers were more strongly trained both physically and mentally, and with their tough physical strength and indomitable fighting will they are vigorously pushing for our revolution and construction.

As the result of the popularization of physical training, many athletic talents were fostered among young students and toilers, and they are performing an enormous role in continuously developing the physical training culture of socialist Korea.

Also because the party policy calling for opposing flunkysm and dogmatism, for establishing self-identity, and for perspiring profusely in training was implemented, our physical training techniques showed a remarkable development.

Nowadays our Red athletes are fully demonstrating the remarkable development of Korean physical training along with the heroic thrust of the Korean people in the international arena.

Mass Physical Training

Upholding the exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, for better preparing all toilers

and young students for labor and national defense by popularizing physical training with emphasis on defense physical training, during 1968 the physical training sector frequently organized various types of athletic competitions consisting of defense or- sical training items and broadly carried out mass physical training in diverse methods to suit the conditions of the units concerned.

Under the guidance of party organizations at all levels, people's power agencies, mass organizations, and physical training guidance agencies gave precedence to political tasks in order to enhance the self-conscious enthusiasm of the masses for physical training life, and they carried out organizational activities to popularize and normalize physical training with emphasis on defense physical training.

These agencies also intensified the responsibility and role of workers who were in charge of physical training circles and circles by kinds.

Thus wherever they go, at schools at all levels, factories, enterprises, offices, in cities and rural areas, and even in forests our young students and toilers are enjoying diverse physical training activities suited to their sex, age, and physical quality, with emphasis on defense physical education. And the morning calisthenics, calisthenics during recess, and cold water rubbings have become integral parts of their cultural life.

In order to implement our leader's exhortations to popularize physical training, factories and enterprises created a physical training model at each unit, and physical training guidance agencies at all levels disseminated various methods of physical training to the masses and constantly expanded and developed their ranks. Therefore, wherever we go in our country physical training activities are being briskly developed.

Mass Gymnastics

Upholding the exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, during 1968 our young students demonstrated through mass gymnastics proud accomplishments in developing school physical training.

Through mass gymnastics coordinating manly gymnastics and natural gymnastic dance with high artistic quality, our young students are growing up strong as the true fighters of our paternal leader and reserve forces of communist construction that have wisdom, moral character, and physical strength. Thus they fully demonstrated the excellent physical training techniques acquired through daily efforts.

In the mass gymnastics meet, "Let Us Learn from the Great Revolutionary Thought of Marshal Kim Il-song, commemorating the 56th birthday of Marshal Kim Il-song, comprised of four chapters and two sections, young students superbly portrayed the childhood of the paternal Marshal through manly and well-organized gymnastic actions and diverse artistic creations, and expressed their loyalty and admiration toward him.

The mass gymnastics meets, "Let Us Keep the Flow of the Revolution Blooming for Generations," which combine combative and manly creative actions with diverse artistic qualities, were staged to mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Namp'o and Haeju Revolutionary Academies. The gymnastics superbly expressed the high moral character of the Marshall who had warm love and solicitude for those children who lost their parents to the enemy in order to foster them as dependable successors to our revolution. The gymnastics also movingly showed a proud image of them strongly growing up under his paternal love as the pillars of the Korean revolution.

In the mass gymnastics exhibition, "Ch'ollima Korea," comprised of seven chapters, an overture, and an epilogue, performed in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, 45,000 young students from P'yongyang City participated.

The gymnastics, "Ch'ollima Korea," demonstrated with manly creative moves and solemn artistic portrayal the deep roots of the republic set during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the revolution and the glory-filled combative course our people galloped on with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the Ch'ollima trust, by both attained by upholding his wise leadership under the banner of the republic and by unconditionally defending and implementing the revolution lines and policies he proposed. The gymnastics demonstrated also the accomplishments achieved in all fields of the revolution and construction, including politics, economy, military affairs, and culture, and the combative thrust of our people who are determined to wage a resolute struggle to the end to drive the American imperialists out, to unify the fatherland, and to win the ultimate victory of our revolution.

In the mass gymnastics meets young students fully displayed their physical training techniques tempered and refined by high political and ideological substance, noble artistic quality, organization, and discipline.

The National Mass Gymnastics Competition for Middle Schools, held from July to the end of October to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, was participated in by

all students at the school unit. The results of the competition among provinces were as follows:

First Place: Hwanghae Namdo and Chagang-do.

Second Place: Hwanghae Pukto, Yanggang-do, and Hamgyong Namdo.

Third Place: P'yongyang Namdo, Hamgyong Pukto, and P'yongan Pukto.

School Physical Education

Upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations to popularize physical training, our schools at all levels further developed physical education.

Schools at all levels further developed physical education through course programs and selected diverse items of physical education to suit the school years and physical qualities of students for the purpose of popularizing extracurricular physical education.

Students are being more strongly prepared for labor and national defense through the development of such diverse items of physical education as races to revolutionary relics, mass gymnastics, swimming, high jump, broad jump, skating, and defense physical training.

Collective Racing: In order to make routine mass physical training and to strongly train body and mind, factories, enterprises, offices, and neighborhood organizations have made daily events the morning calisthenics, calisthenics during recess, as well as collective racing.

Collective racings are held in close coordination with the indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition. On various anniversaries races to revolutionary relics were held in order to arm participants with the true revolutionary thought of our leader and to train their body and mind.

Physical Strength Grading Tests: Following the tradition the tests were successfully held during 1968.

The tests during 1968 showed a marked increase in the ranks of those among the working class in the production enterprise sector who passed the Ch'ollima Kangson Steel Works led them all.

Students who took the tests all passed at their respective levels.

Training of Reserve Forces of Physical Training Champions and Cadres: The Youth Physical Training Clubs established by the deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, superbly performed their role in 1968.

During 1968 the clubs concentrated on improving the quality of instructors and trained hundreds of promising physical training champions strongly prepared for labor and national defense.

All provincial normal schools, led by P'yongyang Normal School, and the physical education departments of all teachers' colleges, trained a large number of well-qualified physical education cadres who are thoroughly armed with the party's unitary ideology and have excellent physical education techniques.

Improvement of Physical Training Techniques: During 1968 our athletes continuously and tenaciously carried out our party's physical education policy calling for establishing self-identity in the development of physical education techniques and for prospering profusely. As physical education was popularized in our country, physical training techniques with emphasis on defense physical training showed rapid improvement.

Improvement was especially marked in several items of physical training such as shooting, model aircraft, volleyball, boxing, basketball, and gymnastics. Many athletes broke the national records.

Consequently, our physical training in men's volleyball, men's table tennis, women's skating, and football is known all over the world.

Volleyball: Vigorous training was undertaken during 1968 in this sector in order to develop volleyball techniques particularly fitted to the physical quality of our champions.

Through such struggles our volleyball techniques were elevated to the world level.

At the Ninth World Young Students' Festival held in 1968 our men's volleyball champions won first prize after defeating strong teams from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

As our women's volleyball team defeated the visiting Soviet Red Flag Women's Volleyball Team by a score of 3 to 0, it is coming up as the world champion. The men's volleyball team too showed improvement over 1967.

Many reserves of volleyball champions were trained. Volleyball champions from various physical training groups

independently participated in international events and won victories.

Football: During 1968 football meets were held several times and fierce competition resulted each time. Strong teams participated in them.

In football, the February 8th team, the Yalu River team, the P'yongyang City team, and the Swallows appeared strong, and the rapid improvement in the football techniques was clearly demonstrated.

Basketball: In this sector training was concentrated on further perfecting and consolidating the speed strategy system with emphasis on medium and long distance champions.

Consequently, our basketball techniques reached the world level. In the basketball games held during 1968 the Workers' Champion team, the February 8th team, the Yalu River team (these are male teams), the February 8th team, the Yalu River team, P'yongyang City team (these are female teams) proved stronger.

Table Tennis: Our men's table tennis team is among the world's top teams. During 1968 our male champion concentrated on refining high new skills and aggressive training.

In this process many table tennis champion reserves were trained among the P'yongyang City team, Yalu River team, and Workers' Champion team.

Gymnastics Teams: Those athletes who trained with provincial gymnastic teams and with the national gymnastic team steadily endeavored to arm themselves firmly with our party's unitary ideology, that is, the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Thus the ranks of our athletes were organized stronger than ever, and they underwent intense training to raise their athletic techniques to the world level.

Also during 1968 the February 8th Gymnastic Team, the Yalu River Gymnastic Team, P'yongyang City Gymnastic Team, and 12 other gymnastic teams and provincial gymnastic teams were active in this field.

National Defense Physical Training

Upholding the exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, for popularize physical training with emphasis on defense physical training for the purpose of

bringing up the physical strength of toilers to fit modern warfare, our country in 1968 broadly organized national defense physical training.

All toilers and young students joined the physical training life with emphasis on defense physical training. Daily they underwent defense physical training to fully strengthen their physical stamina, to acquaint themselves with military techniques and physical actions, and to foster tenacious physical resistance to surmount all adverse conditions.

The high level of defense physical training reached through daily training was fully demonstrated at the National People's Athletic Meeting held in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

Scores of different events took place in the athletic meeting, including various types of parachute games led by the parachute height jump, h-2 class model airplane flight, a-2 model motorless plane flight, pre-controlled radio speed plane flight, fencing, and motor cycle races. Champions from P'yongyang City, other provincial and municipal athletic teams and the national defense athletic team of the Ministry of Railway Transportation participated in those games.

The champions who participated in the meeting superbly demonstrated the accomplishments they attained by fully implementing the party policy calling for establishing self-identity in physical training techniques and for perspiring profusely in training.

Major Athletic Games

During 1968 national athletic meetings led by the relay races to transmit letters to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the Third Athletic Meeting of the Republic, provincial, municipal, and county level athletic meetings were successfully held.

During 1968 our champions participated frequently in international games and demonstrated to the whole world the high athletic skills of heroic Korea.

Tens of thousands of toilers, People's Army soldier, and young students who were filled with utmost respect and admiration for Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, participated in the relay races to transmit letters to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

Racers started from six points, Poch'onbo, Chunggang, Hill 1211, the Tumen River Workers' District, P'anmunjom, and P'yongsong.

The first group of relay races departed the Tumen River Workers' District, our northernmost point, on 12 August, and reached on 6 October the revolutionary capital, P'yongyang. On this day at the Moranbong Stadium, relay race running students from P'yongyang City and all provinces relayed letters to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

Many qualified champions selected in all provinces participated in the Third Athletic Meeting of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic. Events at the meeting included track and field events, marathon, gymnastics, fencing, swimming, tennis table, baseball, tennis, shooting, wrestling, judo, Korean-style wrestling, football, volleyball, basketball, handball, and archery.

The participants in the athletic meeting fully exhibited their strong physical strength, superb techniques, and the tenacious fighting will they tempered and trained through steady physical training combined with national defense, and physical training combined with education under the wise guidance of the party and our leader. This demonstrated a part of the daily developing mass physical training in our country.

At the meeting three national records were established, and in the track and field events alone 15 records were improved over the Second National Athletic Meeting of the Republic.

In the total scoring, P'yongyang City was placed first, followed by P'yongan Pukto, and then by Hamgyong Namdo.

The National Athletic Meeting of Middle School Students in Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in P'yongyang, 6-12 October 1968. In the meeting 2,600 champions that were screened through provincial and directly controlled city competition among schools participated.

In the games the young students fully displayed the trained and refined athletic skills they had attained in their daily activities by upholding the exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song, our paternal leader, for preparing themselves as the strong reserve forces of socialist and communist construction with wisdom, moral character, and physical strength.

In the total scoring, Hamgyong Namdo was placed first, followed by P'yongan Namdo, and then by P'yongyang City.

The National Students' Ice Skating Games in Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army were held 21-23 January 1968.

The games were held among provincial teams in such events as speed skating, figure skating, and ice hockey. Young students in those games fully demonstrated their daily improving skating skills.

In the total scoring among group competition, the P'yongyang Physical Education College Team was placed first among colleges, while the Chagang-do team won the first place among higher technical schools, and the Chagang-do team won among middle schools.

Three Games Meeting for the Korean People's Army was held 1-3 October. Excellent champions who had been properly trained politically and ideologically and in military technology at various units of the Korean People's Army competed in shooting, hand grenade throwing, and hurdle races.

At the meeting the participants fully exhibited the combative thirst and the matchless courageous spirit of the People's Army soldiers who put forth all their energy in combat and political training by wholeheartedly upholding the exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song for perspiring profusely every day so as to shed less blood in combat.

National and Provincial Athletic Meetings

The National Hockey Competition in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army was held at Hyesan, 13-20 February. The P'yongyang City Athletic Team won the first prize, the Yangagang-do team won the second, and the Chagang-do team won the third.

The Korean People's Army's Athletic Games in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army were held 28 January-8 February. National Athletic teams participated in the games and competed in football, basketball, volleyball, boxing, weight-lifting, wrestling, and judo, and many other events. In the total scoring the following teams won first prize in their respective fields:

Table tennis: Maebong-san Athletic Team.

Boxing: Chebi Athletic Team

Wrestling: Panyong-san Athletic Team

Judo: Myohaeng-san Athletic Team

Weight-lifting: Wolbi-san Athletic Team

Basketball (men's): Chebi Athletic Team
(women's): Ch'obyong Athletic Team

Volleyball (men's and women's): Panyong-san Athletic Team

In the National and Provincial Athletic Games in Commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Forces the following teams won first prizes in the major events:

Basketball (24 March-1 April) (men's): February 8th Athletic Team
(women's): Ch'obyong Athletic Team

Table Tennis (27 March-11 April) (men's): The Yalu River Athletic Team
(women's): February 8th Athletic Team

Football (28 March-15 April): Ch'obyong Athletic Team, B

In the Athletic Meeting in commemoration of May Day, 26 April-early May, the February 8th Athletic Team won first place in boxing and weight-lifting.

In the Athletic Teams Competition at the Athletic Meeting of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in commemoration of the new 20th anniversary of the republic, 1-11 August, more than 70 new records were set.

Major Events between Our Teams and Foreign Teams

The Athletic Meeting at the Ninth World Youth Festival was held in Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, 29 July-5 August. Games were held at Sophia for men's volleyball, gymnastics, and other ball games, at Plovdiv for boxing, at Khaskovo for wrestling, and Plevin for table tennis.

Our athletes who participated in the games fully demonstrated the high athletic techniques they had refined by heartily supporting Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations for the physical training sector, their tenacious fighting will, and their lofty moral character, and once again exhibited to the world the honor of heroic Korea.

Our women's volleyball team and table tennis champions won the first prizes over strong competitors from Europe.

Our athletes won in the games one first place trophy, 17 gold medals, 22 silver medals, nine copper medals, 48 medals in total.

The Young International Women's Volleyball Games of the Socialist States were held at Havana, the capital of Cuba, 18-24 September. Our young women's volleyball team won the first place.

The friendly basketball games between our women's basketball team and the Cuban women's basketball team were held in P'yongyang, 9-19 May. Our February 8th Women's Basketball Team won by the score of 81:45; the P'yongyang City Women's Basketball Team won by the score of 77:66; the Yalu River Women's Basketball Team won by the score of 95:56, and the national women's basketball team won by the score of 77:47.

The friendly games between our men's basketball team and the men's basketball team of the Hungarian People's Army were held in P'yongyang, 17-28 May. The February 8th Men's Basketball Team won by the score of 72:54, and the Wolbi-san Men's Basketball Team won by the score of 81:67.

The friendly games between our men's table tennis team and the men's table tennis team of Hungary were held in P'yongyang, 7 July. Our team won by the score of 5:1.

Friendly games between our football teams and the Erfurt-Rot-Weiss football team were held in P'yongyang, 11-14 July. Our workers' team won by the score of 3:1, and the Panyongsan team won by the score of 4:0, respectively.

Friendly games between our Judo teams and the Polish Judo team were held in P'yongyang, 3-6 October. While the February 8th and the Young Men's team competed in 26 games, won 16 games, had three ties, and lost seven games, the P'yongyang City team had 20 matches, won 18 games, had one tie, and lost one game.

Our team which participated in the International Table Tennis Games, held in Bucharest in early February, placed first.

In the International Boxing Invitations Games, held in Hungary, 12-14 April, our champions won the first place in the 57 kilogram class and 75 kilogram class, respectively.

The friendly games between our women's volleyball team and the Polish women's volleyball team were held in Poland in February. Our team won by the score of 3:2 in the first game and by the score of 3:0 in the second game.

The friendly games between our archery team and the archery team of Hungary were held in Hungaria on 9 August. In individual matches our men and women won the first prizes.

PUBLICATIONS AND NEWS REPORTING

On the mission of revolutionary publications Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of our party publications, exhorted us as follows: "Publications serve as an important means of connecting the party with the masses and are a powerful weapon for organizing and mobilizing the toiling masses to the fulfillment of political, economic, and cultural tasks proposed by the party." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song, 1960 edition, Vol 4, p 562)

Our party publications, press, and broadcasting which serve as the true spokesmen for the will of our people and the collective propagandists and organizers of our people are enormously contributing to arming party members and the toiling masses with our party's unitary ideology, that is, the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, to revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class, and to organizing and mobilizing them for the implementation of the tasks proposed by the party.

From the earliest time that he entered the road of revolution, Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader has been deeply interested in publishing.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, earlier made the following remarks: "...Just as the revolutionary troops can fight and win over the enemy only if they have weapons, revolutionary organizations can lead the masses to victory only if they have sharp and combative ideological weapons like publications..."

Since the inception of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade, Kim Il-song has personally wrote and published newspaper, magazines, pamphlets and used them as the most powerful ideological weapons for the ideological struggle.

Revolutionary publications such as Samil Wolgan, founded by Comrade Kim Il-song, superbly fulfilled its historic mission as an ideological weapon.

In the course of struggle to enhance the organizer's role and to increase the party spirit, the working class spirit, and the mass spirit of publications, valuable and rich experiences and splendid accomplishments were attained.

Such revolutionary accomplishments and valuable experiences have become the most glorious traditions of our publications.

As the direct successors to the revolutionary publications during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, our party publications are the sharp weapons of the class struggle put into the hands of the party, the most powerful of the ideological weapons, and the means to connect the party with the masses. They are successfully performing the heavy yet honorable duty of organizing and mobilizing the toiling masses for the implementation of the tasks of political, economic, and cultural construction proposed by our party.

During 1968 our party publications, press, and broadcasting gave the foremost attention to arming party members and toilers with our party's unitary ideology, that is, the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song.

What was important for our reporters and editors in successfully implementing this task was to profoundly study and internalize for themselves the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, and its embodiment, our party lines and policies, especially his exhortations for the publication and reporting sector and to write and edit as the true writers of our leader who would share life and death with him.

At the Third Congress of the Korean Reporters' League held on 12 and 13 July 1968, the tasks reporters and editors must fulfill in establishing the party's unitary ideological system among party members and toilers was discussed.

The Congress summarized the proud course party publications, press, and broadcasting had developed, and how, inheriting the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party, they had strengthened themselves as a powerful ideological weapon of the party under Comrade Kim Il-song's wise guidance and his daily and meticulous solicitude.

Also at the Congress our reporters and editors firmly resolved to do their utmost for the task of arming party members and the toiling masses with our party's unitary ideology, that is, the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, and of strongly uniting them around our esteemed and cherished leader in order to repay our leader's paternal love and solicitude for them.

Just as before, our reporters and editors resolved to actively explain and propagandize among toilers the great revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il-song, his revolutionary thought to defeat every resistance of all class enemies, and to contribute to achieving the total victory of socialism and its ultimate victory.

In order to completely implement the exhortations Comrade Kim Il-song issued for the publication and news reporting sector, our reporters and editors put forth all their wisdom and energy in the task of establishing the party's unitary ideological system among toilers in accordance with the resolutions made at the Third Congress of the Reporters' League.

By actively explaining and disseminating the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, and his concept of self-identity at the forefront of our party's ideological front, and by arousing all toilers to completely fulfilling all party lines and policies, our publications superbly fulfilled the honorable duty they faced.

Compared to other years, during 1968 the publication of Comrade Kim Il-song's writings was more aggressively carried out and contributed to arming toilers with the party's unitary ideology and to revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class.

Compared to 1967, during 1968 the publication of Comrade Kim Il-song's works was increased by three times in the number of editions and by 2.1 times in the number of copies. The publication of materials on the revolutionary tradition was increased by 3.8 times in the number of editions and by 2.3 times in the number of copies.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song for the publication and press sector, our party publications as the organs of the proletarian dictatorship flew high the banner of the party spirit and the working class spirit at the forefront of the ideological front and successfully performed their role as collective propagandists and organizers.

Publication of Comrade Kim Il-song's Works

During 1968 Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song in four volumes, which compiled Comrade Kim Il-song's works during the 1945-1967 period, were all published.

The publications of his works was an epochal event in the ideological life of our people and exerted enormous theoretical

and practical significance in the revolutionary struggle and construction.

Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song encompass the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song which creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the Korean revolution, his concept of self-identity, and its embodiment in the political, economic, military, scientific, and cultural fields, that is, our party lines and policies.

Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 1, which covers the 1945-1956 period, contains 38 major works, among them Comrade Kim Il-song's treatises, reports, speeches, and conversations.

During the peaceful construction period after the liberation of 15 August 1945 Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, proposed a new line for suppressing the resistance of the exploiting classes by strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, for limiting capitalist development in the economic field, for limiting capitalist development in the economic field, for guaranteeing the predominant position of the state-operated sector, and for developing the national economy according to plans.

During this period under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, preparations were actively made for the socialist transformation of the relations of production, and valuable experiences and accomplishments were amassed in the course of overcoming the colonial lopsidedness of the economy and in building the foundation of a self-sufficient national economy.

During the Fatherland Liberation War Comrade Kim Il-song, who is the ever-victorious steely general a brilliant military strategist, vigorously summoned the People's Army and all the people to the struggle for victory and led them to the final victory.

In the postwar period Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the basic line of economic construction for developing with priority heavy industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

As the revolutionary development urgently demanded it and all conditions for its implementation became ripe, Comrade Kim Il-song at the proper time proposed the idea of agricultural cooperativization. And he waged an energetic struggle to complete the socialist transformation of the rural economy, urban commerce and handicraft industry.

The works included in Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Volume 1 are historic documents which clearly indicated the road for our party and people to follow at the time when our revolution was in the most difficult and arduous condition, and these led our people to victory.

In Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Volume 2, covering the first five-year plan period (1957-1960) are included 21 parts of his major works, among them his speeches, reports, and statements.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, brilliantly illumined the strategy and tactics for the completion of the socialist transformation of the reactions of production its consolidation, for the building of the foundation for socialist industrialization, for the establishment of the work system and work method of party, state, and economic agencies suited to the new circumstances, for the promotion of the ideological and cultural revolutions, and for waging the struggle to materialize the autonomous unification of the fatherland.

During the first five-year plan period, our people under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song accomplished the immortal task of laying the socialist foundation and amassed valuable experiences through the fierce struggle against the enemies at home and abroad.

In Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Volume 2, such accomplishments and experiences are scientifically analyzed and summarized.

This volume contains the guiding documents which guaranteed the historic victory in laying the socialist foundation.

In Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Volume 3, covering the 1961-1963 period, are included 15 pieces of major works from Comrade Kim Il-song's speeches, reports, and conclusions.

It was during the 1961-1963 period that the aggressive machinations of the imperialists, led by American imperialism, became more outspoken.

Based on the scientific analysis of the prevailing situation and the balance of power among classes, Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the correct strategic and tactical policy of our party for the revolution and construction, and he led our people on the sole path to victory. He contributed immensely to achieving the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement and to accelerating the world revolution under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Works included in Volume 3 enunciate wise strategy and tactics for the creative solution of such basic problems as the acceleration of the building of a self-sufficient national economy by fully waging the technological revolution and the cultural revolution, the establishment of the Taean work system and a new agricultural guidance system and their further development, the increased role of the county in socialist construction, the improvement of party work and the expansion of the party's leadership role, the strong political and ideological unity of the revolutionary ranks by indoctrinating and remolding all the people, the acceleration of the unification of the fatherland, and the advancement of the world revolution.

Works contained in Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Volume 3, are guiding policies which enabled our people under the party's guidance to strengthen our revolutionary base as an impregnable one and to generate an enormous change in socialist construction by overcoming manifold hardships and successfully implementing the long-range task of stepping up the full technical reorganization of the national economy and the building of a self-sufficient national economy.

Volume 3 is permeated with the concept of self-identity, and the revolutionary spirit of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense expounded by Comrade Kim Il-song with which Marxism-Leninism was creatively applied to our specific realities.

In Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Volume 4, covering the 1964-1967 period, are carried 19 pieces of the major works among Comrade Kim Il-song's treatises, speeches, reports, conclusions, lectures, letters, and statements.

Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, gave scientific answers to the basic problems posed in socialist and communist construction. Some of those problems dealt with were the revolutionary line calling for the concurrent advance of economic construction and defense construction, the problem of generating a great upsurge in socialist construction and continuously maintaining the revolutionary upswing, the principles and methods for the solution of the socialist rural question, uniformity and specifications in planning, and the revolutionization of the entire society and its transformation into the working class.

Works contained in this volume are guiding policies which enabled our country to attain great leaps and bounds in social progress and culture and thus to transform itself into a powerful socialist country with a strong self-sufficient national economy and a brilliant national culture.

Volume 4 has works which serve as the revolutionary spirit of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense that brilliantly embody Comrade Kim Il-song's great concept of self-identity, and which serve as the guiding policies for vigorously promoting socialist construction.

Thus, during 1968 Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song in four volumes, which collected Comrade Kim Il-song's writings during the 1945-1967 period, were all published.

In Selections are fully enunciated our party's correct lines and outstanding Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics Comrade Kim Il-song proposed in each period of the development of the Korean revolution. Also the valuable experiences and immortal accomplishments of our party and people in building a new society through fierce struggle under the wise guidance of our party and people are scientifically analyzed and summarized.

In 1968 the Korean Workers' Party Publishing House published in a single volume Comrade Kim Il-song's report at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 7 September 1968, entitled, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of the Freedom and Independence of Our People and the Powerful Weapon for Socialist and Communist Construction.

Since this report made by Comrade Kim Il-song fully provided answers to urgent problems awaiting solution in the development of our revolution and the world revolution, it is a guiding document which systematized and synthesized profound thoughts, scientific theories, and outstanding policies concerning the revolution and construction encompassing the period from the national liberation revolution and the democratic revolution to the total victory of socialism and its ultimate victory.

The Publishing House published in a single volume also the political program of the government of the republic announced at the first session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 16 December 1967, entitled, Let Us More Thoroughly Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-determination, Self-sufficiency, and Self-defense in All Fields of the State Activity.

In this work are clearly indicated tasks in the political, economic, cultural, and military fields for the successful fulfillment of the general duties of the Korean revolution by strongly confirming the legitimacy and viability of our party's concept of self-identity and of the revolutionary line of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense and by more thoroughly embodying them in all fields.

In this work Comrade Kim Il-song once again clearly declared the resolute will of our party and people and their independent and revolutionary stance for completing the Korean revolution with the independent force of the Korean people and their responsibility for driving out the American imperialists and unifying the fatherland.

In 1968 the Korean Workers' Party Publishing House published in a single volume a collection of Comrade Kim Il-song's documents entitled, On Tasks of the People's Regime in Our Revolution and Construction. This volume contains 29 pieces of his major works which reflect his utmost effort for the fortification of the people's regime in each stage of the development of the Korean revolution, from the time when he proposed the line for the people's revolutionary government during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and when he built the people's regime by brilliantly embodying this line to the present time.

This is a historic document which summarizes the proud course to victory that our people's regime has traversed under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, and the struggle of our party to fortify and develop the regime. This document also indicates the basic tasks for improving and strengthening the people's regime.

On the Tasks of Our Revolution and the People's Army, a collection of Comrade Kim Il-song's documents published in a single volume, contains immortal treatises concerning our revolution and construction and the building of our people's military forces. In the collection are included Comrade Kim Il-song's report at the Delegates' Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, the ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, "On the Founding of the Korean People's Army," and "Let Us Strengthen the People's Army."

In 1968 the Korean Workers' Party Publishing House also published in a single volume Comrade Kim Il-song's speech, "On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army," and others.

This speech Comrade Kim Il-song delivered at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army pointed out the immortal accomplishments and results the People's Army, the revolutionary military forces our party and people had attained during the past 20 years, and clearly indicated the concrete tasks for strengthening our national defense potential.

The Publishing House published in a single volume a collection of brilliant documents concerning Comrade Kim Il-song, entitled Let Us Not Waste the Valor and Accomplishments of the

Wounded Veterans in the Fatherland Liberation War and Let Us Keep the Revolution Blooming, including his speech delivered to the wounded veterans who participated in the National Conference of Local Industry and Production Cooperative Activists held on 17 October 1959.

In On the Tasks of Trade Unions, a collective of documents concerning Comrade Kim Il-song published in 1968, are contained 22 pieces of his guiding works showing his devotion to the fortification and development of Trade Unions in each stage and period of our revolutionary development since he founded Trade Unions.

The Publishing House published in single volume respectively his speech, On Improving the Work Method of County Party Organizations to Suit the New Circumstances delivered on 18 February 1960 at the Plenum of the Kangso-gun Party Committee; his report entitled, On Eradicating Bureaucratism, delivered at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on 1 April 1955; and his speech, On the Immediate Tasks of Transport Workers, delivered at the model transport workers' conference on 11 May 1954.

A collection of Comrade Kim Il-song's documents published in 1968 entitled, On Our Socialist Rural Question and the Tasks of the Agricultural Toilers' League, contains scores of his major speeches and treatises for the agricultural sector and the League.

In his Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question adopted at the 9th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party of the Fourth Congress, dated 25 February 1964, and in his speech, For the Correct Management of the Socialist Rural Economy, delivered at the general meeting of the Ch'ongsal-li Party, Kangso-gun, dated 8 February 1960, and in other documents, Comrade Kim Il-song enunciated specific methods for the solution of the rural question in socialist and communist construction.

Also were published in single volumes Comrade Kim Il-song's conclusion at the National Conference of Agricultural Workers, On Correctly Enforcing the Sub-team Management System and Generating a New Upswing in Agricultural Production, and his treatise presented on the first anniversary of Ernesto Che Guevara's death, entitled The Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African, and Latin American People Is Invincible."

Publication of Materials on the Indoctrination on the Revolutionary Tradition

During 1968 the Korean Workers' Party Publishing House published many materials on the indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition.

Master Kim Hyong-jik, the Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter, which describes the glorious revolutionary activities and lofty moral character of Master Kim Hyong-jik, the fatherland of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, has four large parts in it.

Since this book describes the glorious accomplishments and lofty moral character and image of Master Kim Hyong-jik, it is a valuable textbook for the work and life of all party members and toiler who are devoting their utmost to the total and final victory of socialism.

The Publishing House re-issued Recollections of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, Volume 1-9. Recollections are living textbooks for those who make revolution, and as the powerful weapon for the revolution they penetrate deep into the hearts of the masses and arouse them to the revolutionary struggle.

The newly published Recollections of 1968 include 200 pieces of valuable recollections.

The authors of Recollections, who directly participated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, movingly describe the great concept of self-identity advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song, our brilliant leader who directly organized the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and led it to victory, the wisdom of his guidance, the lofty image and moral character of Comrade Kim Il-song as the model of a great revolutionary and communist, and the boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to our leader. They also movingly relate the precious revolutionary accomplishments and experiences they achieved in the anti-Japanese armed struggle under his guidance, truly Marxist-Leninist and communist revolutionary work method and work style with rich and differentiated substance they experienced, and their observations.

It is because Recollections is the live record of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle directly organized and led by Comrade Kim Il-song who is intensely respected and trusted admired by not only your people but also by the people of the whole that it has such enormous viability. It is also because Recollections contains the lively records of the great revolutionary accomplishments and experiences of world history significance that Comrade Kim Il-song attained in the blood anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years which was matchlessly arduous in the history of the world revolution.

In 1968 Recollections of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, Volume 10, was newly published.

This volume includes 15 pieces of recollections which represent the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, who directly organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle, his wise guidance, his outstanding commandship, and his high moral character. Recollections contained in this volume also related the indomitable revolutionary spirit and lofty revolutionary character of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who supported his leadership and remained boundlessly loyal to him.

The Publishing House re-issued For the Freedom and Liberation of the People, Volumes 1 and 2.

Volume 1 contains 22 pieces of recollections and Volume 2, 25 pieces. These writings movingly describe the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the man who led the Korean revolution to victory during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, his revolutionary work style, and his lofty moral character.

The single volume publication, Propaganda and Agitation Activities during the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Period, is divided into two major parts, "Contents of Propaganda and Agitation Activities During the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Period," and "Forms and Methods of Propaganda and Agitation Activities During the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Period."

In Among the People, Volumes 6 and 7, recollections newly published in 1968 are recollections which vividly describe the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, his lofty moral character, his revolutionary work style, and his popular work style.

Publication of Literary and Artistic Books

During 1968 the publishing houses of mass organizations published The True Fighters of Our Leader, Volume 1, Following Our Leader's Call Volume 1, Hymns Consecrated to Our Leader, a collection of poems. These books contain stories about the burning fidelity of the working class to our leader and their heroic struggle. The Literary and Art Publishing House published a number of books, including collections of poess, Songs of Fidelity to Our Leader, and the Impregnable Fortress and a collection of popular songs, Songs of Sentinels.

During 1968 our press, broadcasting, and newspapers superbly fulfilled their mission of thoroughly establishing the party's

unitary ideological system among party members and toilers, of revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class, and of organizing and mobilizing for the implementation of tasks of political, economic, military, and cultural construction proposed by the party.

On 9 July our press sector marked the 20th anniversary of the founding of the newspaper, The Korean People's Army. This newspaper, as party-oriented, revolutionary, and political, summarized the proud course it had traversed since its inception in arming all soldiers firmly with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, and for implementing especially our party's military line, which is the embodiment of his brilliant concept of self-defense.

The newspaper, The Korean People's Army, under the sole guidance of our leader, upheld the party's unitary ideology in its activities, resolutely fought with its pen against all counter-revolutionary ideological currents such as opportunism, dogmatism, flunkyism, factionalism, capitalism, and feudal Confucianism, and vigorously mobilized all soldiers for the embodiment of the revolutionary concept of self-identity of Comrade Kim Il-song, permeated with the principle of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense.

During the past 20 years reporters and editors of The Korean People's Army, which traversed the glorious course of combat under the direct guidance and paternal solicitude of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, were further tempered in the stern path of revolution. And they grew up as the faithful fighter of the party and our leader who would courageously advance unwaveringly along the path charted by our leader even in any stormy situation, and who would carry out to the end through fire and water the tasks asked by him. They also became qualified political activists and aggressive writers who would always deeply penetrate the soldier masses to indoctrinate them with the revolutionary thought of our leader and to organize and mobilize them for the implementation of party policies.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party highly assessed the great accomplishments of the newspaper, The Korean People's Army, which superbly performed its duty and contributed to the strengthening of the People's Army and to the acceleration of the revolutionary cause, and sent a message of congratulations to it.

Press

The Korean Central News Agency edits and publishes publications needed for propaganda work at home and abroad, including

Korean Central News, Photographic News, English News, French News, Spanish News, and Korea Central Yearbook.

The Korean Central New Agency carries out English-language broadcasting for Asia, Africa, Latin American, and Europe, French language broadcasting for Asia, Africa, and Europe, and Russian-language broadcasting for Europe, as well as local broadcasting for all local areas.

Broadcasting

The Korean Central Broadcasting Committee organizes and carries out internal and external broadcasting.

The Committee has signed agreements for mutual cooperation in radio and television with broadcasting stations and organizations of many Asian, African, Latin American, and European countries and is intensifying international cooperation in this field.

Newspapers

There are in our country party and government organs such as Nodong Sinmun and Minju Choson, organs of mass organizations, other national newspapers directed to all strategy society, and local newspapers published in each province and directly controlled city, 20 newspapers in all. Also production enterprises, state-operated farms and livestock farms, and colleges publish newspapers.

The major newspapers published in our country as of the end of 1968 are as follows:

Nodong Sinmun: Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Minju Choson: Organ of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Nodong Ch'ongnyon: Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Tilling Youth League.

Nodongja Sinmun: Organ of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions.

Nongop Kulloja: Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Toilers' League.

Sonyon Sinmun: Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Worker Youth League.

P'yongyang Sinmun.

P'yongyang Times. (English)

Magazines

During 1968 a number of periodicals were published. These include social science journals led by Kulloja, natural technical and scientific journals led by Mathematics and Physics, literary and arts magazines such as Korean Literature, Korean Arts, and Korean Film, young students' magazine led by New Generation, and foreign propaganda magazines such as Korea Today (English-language, French-language, and Japanese-language), New Korea (Russian-language and Chinese-language) and Stamps of Korea (English-language).

During 1968 our country carried out active international exchange in publication and news reporting.

The delegation of the International Journalists' League visited our country. Many other journalists' delegations and delegates from Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia, German Democratic Republic, the United Arab Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), and Syria visited our country.

CALENDAR OF 1968 MAJOR DOMESTIC EVENTS

JANUARY

1 January: On New Year's Day Comrade Kim Il-song sent a letter of congratulations to Comrade Han Tok-su, Chairman of the Standing Central Committee, General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan. On New Year's Day Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged letter of congratulations with party and government leaders of the socialist countries.

4 January: P'yongyang citizens held a rally to mark the "Week of the International Solidarity to Support the National Liberation Struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American People."

5 January: Reply telegrams were sent in response to telegrams of congratulations from leaders of many countries for the re-appointment of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

6 January: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding the title of Hunui to the First Infantry Division and the First Air Division of the Korean People's Army.

8 January: Hyesan City held a memorial service on the 30th anniversary of the death of Comrade Ma Tong-hui, a faithful fighter for Comrade Kim Il-song and an indomitable revolutionary warrior.

9 January: Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of congratulations to Ahmed Sekou Toure for his re-election as President of the Republic of Guinea.

10 January: The Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front issued a statement concerning the grave difficulty created by the cunningly destructive machinations of the Japanese delegation at the Korea-Japan Red Cross Conference at Colombo which is discussing the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan.

11 January: P'yongyang City held a mass rally to expose and denounce the machinations of the reactionary Sato government to disrupt the Korea-Japan Red Cross Conference at Colombo.

12 January: The Foreign Ministry's spokesman of the republic issued a statement denouncing the stepped-up treacherous fascist repression against the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan organizations and other organizations of Korean citizens in Japan.

13 January: Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of congratulations to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic on his 50th birthday.

14 January: Relations at the consul-general level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan were established.

16 January: Reply telegrams were sent respectively to telegrams from leaders of other nations and from African and Latin American revolutionary organizations on the re-appointment of Comrade Kim Il-song as Premier of the cabinet.

23 January: The Naval vessels of the heroic Korean People's Army captured the American imperialist armed spy ship, Pueblo, which deeply penetrated the coastal area of the northern half of the republic to commit hostile actions.

24 January: Steel Workers of the Hwanghae Steel Works held an activists conference of the Trade Union, resolved to fulfill the current year's national economy plan one month ahead of schedule, and appealed to factories and enterprises throughout the nation for socialist emulation.

25 January: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued decrees establishing the commemorative medal for the founding of the Korean People's Army, and awarding the Medal of Freedom and Independence, Class 1 to the Unit 2106 of the Korean Constabulary. Machines workers at the factory to which Comrade Kim Chong-song belonged held an activists' conference of the Trade Union, resolved to fulfill the current year's national economy plan two months ahead of schedule, and appealed to factories and

27 January: The government of the republic issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for having deeply penetrated their armed spy ship, Pueblo, deep into our coastal areas to commit hostile acts, for presenting the Pueblo incident at the United Nations in an attempt to conceal their criminal acts, and for making frantic war commotion by massively mobilizing large military forces and threatening to take "retaliatory actions."

28 January: A goodwill delegation of our government arrived in Bagdad, the capital of Iraq, and then until 31 July visited other countries, including the People's Republic of South Yemen.

29 January: The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the outrageous and tyrannical criminal act of the Japanese authorities in unilaterally destroying the Korea-Japan Red Cross Conference at Colombo that was discussing the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan. A joint conference of mass organizations was held in P'yongyang to expose and denounce the machinations of the reactionary Japanese government for destroying the Korea-Japan Red Cross Conference, and to further intensify the struggle to continuously guarantee the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan.

30 January: On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, Comrade Kim Il-song cited model People's Army soldiers for implementing the party's military line. Agreements on establishing ambassadorial relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Iraq was reached. The Romanian Communist Party delegation at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party arrived in P'yongyang, departing on 4 February.

FEBRUARY

1 February: On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army Comrade Kim Il-song sent citations and gifts to soldiers of the Korean Constabulary and members of the Ministry of Social Security. On the same occasion Comrade Kim Il-song sent gifts to the families of the republic's heroes who died during the Fatherland Liberation War. The National Federative Organization Meeting of the Korean Boys' Corps was convened to make contributions for the Boy's Tank in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

2 February: On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army Comrade Kim Il-song sent letters of congratulations to outstanding units of the Korean People's Army and gifts to wounded veterans. On the same occasion outstanding units

of the Korean People's Army received congratulatory banners presented jointly by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the cabinet of the republic, and the 20th anniversary prize of the founding of the Korean People's Army. Conferences between the Korean Workers' Party delegation and the Romanian Communist Party delegation were held. On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army the cabinet of the republic awarded the "Title of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army" to 51 factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, and 11 major facilities.

3 February: On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army Comrade Kim Il-song sent letters of congratulations to outstanding units of the Korean Constabulary. Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Romanian Communist Party delegation. Premier Kim Il-song sent congratulations to the premier of the Ceylon government on the independent day of Ceylon. On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, a banner of congratulations jointly presenting the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the cabinet of the republic, and the honor prize of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army were awarded to outstanding units of the Korean Constabulary. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to publicly expose and denounce the fascist oppression of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique against the South Korean people and patriots.

5 February: On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army Comrade Kim Il-song cited model Worker-Peasant Red Guard members. Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of congratulations to Chairman Nguyen of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation for dealing grave blows to and winning glorious victory over the Thieu-Ky clique of traitors with the armed forces of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation. All officers and men of the Korean People's Army presented a sincere gift to Marshal Kim Il-song on the 20th Anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. For the 27th time educational subsidies and scholarships totalling 305,025,000 Japanese yen was sent for children of Korean residents in Japan.

6 February: P'yongyang City held a mass rally to support and encourage the anti-American national salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

7 February: A celebration for the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army was held, with the attendance of Comrade Kim Il-song. Ambassadorial relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of South Yemen were established.

8 February: Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, delivered a speech at the reception party for the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. Members of the Agricultural Toilers' League at Sowon-ni, Pyoksong-gun, and Hwanghae Namdo held an activists' conference, resolved to increase food grain production by 500 kilograms per chongbo from all fields and thus overfulfill all indexes in the Agricultural Toilers' League and agricultural toilers for socialist emulation.

9 February: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the leader of the Soviet Communist Party delegation.

10 February: The Foreign Ministry of the Republic issued a statement to denounce the most bestial and murderous barbaric acts of the American imperialist aggressors in South Vietnam.

12 February: Members of the Agricultural Toilers' League at the animal breeding farm to which Comrade Yi Yong-gil belonged resolved to complete the current year's livestock production plans before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic and appealed to members of the Agricultural Toilers' League at enterprises under the General Bureau of the Livestock Industry and agricultural toilers for socialist emulation.

13 February: With the attendance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the National Conference of Agricultural Workers was held and ended on 14 February.

14 February: The Trade Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was opened in Lebanon.

15 February: Comrade Kim Il-song cited county cooperative farm management committees, cooperative farms, state-operated farms and livestock farms, and agricultural workers for achieving excellent results in the agricultural production of 1967.

16 February: Comrade Kim Il-song sent letters of congratulations to all agricultural workers and workers in the rural economy sector. The entire crew of the American imperialist armed spy ship, Pueblo, submitted a joint letter of apology to the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

20 February: Our trade mission was opened in Kuwait.

21 February: Comrade Kim Il-song awarded the "honor prize of youth on the tenth anniversary of the Democratic Youth League" to commend model organizations and members. The Central Committee of the Socialist Toiling Youth League decided to award the title of Double Ch'ollima and Ch'ollima to 155 classes.

22 February: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent letters of congratulations to all cooperative farm members and workers of the rural economy sector in Yonan-gun.

27 February: Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique for engaging in frenzied war commotion against the republic and for generating "anti-communist" commotion to camouflage their criminal machinations to provoke a war. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Toilers' League decided to award the title of Ch'ollima Work Team to 62 work teams in the rural economy sector. The Korean Central News Agency released news about returning fishermen from the southern half who entered the territory of the northern half of their home. The Japanese Communist Party delegation invited by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party arrived in our country and returned home on 2 March.

28 February: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Japanese Communist Party delegation. The government of the republic issued a statement denouncing the bestial murderous barbaric acts the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys are perpetrating in South Vietnam.

MARCH

1 March: The National Conference of Families of deceased Patriots and Wounded Veterans was opened, with Comrade Kim Il-song attending. On 2 March the conference adopted a letter addressed to our esteemed and cherished leader, Marshal Kim Il-song. A message to families of deceased patriots and patriots of South Korea was adopted before the conference was closed.

2 March: Premier Kim Il-song cited families of deceased patriots and wounded veterans who were model workers and who played a nuclear role in socialist construction. The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions decided to award the title of Double Ch'ollima Work Team to seven work teams, and the title of Ch'ollima Work Team to 73 work teams.

4 March: Our embassy was opened in Iraq.

5 March: Comrade Hong Myong-hui, Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, died.

13 March: The Week of the Anti-American National Salvation of the Vietnamese People began and lasted until 19 March.

16 March: The Central Committee of the Agricultural Toilers' League decided to award the title of Double Ch'ollima Work Team to three work teams in the agricultural sector.

18 March: The protocol for mutual delivery of commodities between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic for 1968 was signed in Cairo.

19 March: The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement protesting the "decisions" of the 66th General Meeting of the International Olympic Committee.

20 March: P'yongyang citizens held a rally to fully implement the 8 January 1968 exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

23 March: The Korean Central News Agency released news about returning to their home fishermen from the southern half who had entered the northern half of the republic.

29 March: Comrade Kim Il-song cited innovators and inventors of the Korean People's Army. The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions awarded the title of Double Ch'ollima Work Team to four work teams, and the title of Ch'ollima Work Team to 96 work teams.

30 March: The expanded session of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front was convened. The session discussed the "crushing of the intrigue of the reactionary Japanese government to fabricate the 'Foreigners' School Law," and intensifying the struggle to defend the democratic and national rights of Korean residents in Japan."

31 March: Comrade Kim Il-song sent gifts to all members of the Capital Construction Youth Shock Brigade. On the 10th graduation of Korea College, Comrade Kim Il-song cited model graduates and sent gifts to all graduates.

APRIL

2 April: A general meeting of workers at the factory where Comrade Kim Chae-hung works was held to implement our leader's exhortations. The meeting adopted a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song. Our chief delegate to the Military Armistice Commission sent to the Neutral National Supervisory Commission a letter concerning the frenzied increase of military forces by the American imperialist aggressors.

3 April: Comrade Kim Il-song sent congratulations to the Hungarian party and government leaders on the 23rd anniversary of the Hungarian Liberation, and to the President of the Republic of Senegal on the eighth anniversary of its independence. The Yonan-gun Cooperative Farm members and agricultural workers held a meeting to receive a joint message of congratulations from the Party Central Committee and the cabinet of the republic and a citation from the Comrade Premier accompanied by the title of Kunui Class I, the banner of kunui, and gifts. The meeting adopted a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people.

9 April: The Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party arrived in our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and departed on 17 April.

10 April: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

11 April: The National Conference for Total Youth Mobilization was convened with the attendance of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader. Comrade Kim Il-song issued guiding exhortations for the struggle and life of our youth. The conference adopted a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song. The conference adopted a letter addressed to young students of South Korea and was closed on 13 April.

14 April: The Central Committee of the Socialist Tilling Youth League awarded the titles of Double Ch'ollima and Ch'ollima to 202 classes.

15 April: The meeting of the P'yongyang City Federation of the Korean Boys' Corps was held at Mangyongdae, the spiritual home of the 40 million Korean People. The meeting adopted a pledge to Premier Kim Il-song.

16 April: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the party and government leaders of the German Democratic Republic. An economic delegation from the Republic of Guinea arrived and departed on 23 April.

18 April: Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of congratulations to Comrade Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Premier of the Cuban Republic Government, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the victory at the Bay of Pigs.

19 April: The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist machinations for

22 April: With Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee, presiding, the plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party was convened. The plenum discussed the "1968 plans for the development of the national economy to improve economic construction and defense construction in coping with the prevailing situation," and "further developing the livestock industry." The plenum was ended on 25 April. Comrade Kim Il-song made important statements at the plenum. Comrade Kim Il-song met with the economic delegation of the Guinean government.

23 April: Agreements for economic and technical cooperation and scientific and technical cooperation between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Republic of Guinea were signed in P'yongyang.

24 April: Comrade Kim Il-song sent congratulations to President of the United Republic of Tanzania on the fourth anniversary of its independence. A letter of congratulations jointly signed by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the cabinet was sent to faculty and students of the Higher Cadre School of the Ministry of Social Security. Attendants at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent letters to those organizations that fulfilled the 1968 national economic plans before 15 April.

25 April: With the attendance of Comrade Kim Il-song the second session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly was opened; the session discussed the "settlements of the execution of the 1967 state budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and the 1968 state budget. It ended on 27 April.

27 April: A commemorative meeting was held at Yongp'o-ri on the 17th anniversary of Comrade Kim Il-song's commanding of the battle of Yongp'o-ri. A decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the National Flag Medal, Class I to the Higher Cadre School, the Ministry of Social Security.

29 April: Comrade Kim Il-song cited the faculty of the Higher Cadre School, and the Ministry of Social Security, on the 20th Anniversary of its founding.

MAY

1 May: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the faculty and students of the Higher Cadre School, the Ministry of Social Security, on the 20th anniversary of its founding.

3 May: Comrade Kim Il-song sent gifts to those organizations that fulfilled the 1968 national economic plan before 15 April

6 May: A plan for scientific cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Academy of Sciences of the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed.

7 May: Our mass organizations published a letter of accusation to appeal to the people of the whole world the criminal acts of the American imperialist aggressors in Korea.

8 May: Conferences between the Korean Workers' Party delegation and the French Communist Party delegation were held until 9 May.

9 May: With Comrade Kim Il-song attending the Second National Conference of the Pioneers of the Ch'ollima Work Team Movement was opened. The conference summarized the execution of Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations at the conference and discussed combative tasks posed in generating a great continuous Ch'ollima upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction. Comrade Kim Il-song issued guiding exhortations for our working class and all Ch'ollima riders. On 11 May the conference adopted a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song and the conference was ended. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent letters of congratulations to the Second Conference of the Pioneers of the Ch'ollima Work Team Movement.

10 May: Comrade Kim Il-song cited railways stations, districts, and offices; the title of kunui was awarded to 14 units in the railway transportation sector.

11 May: The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement concerning the machinations of the reactionary Sato government of Japan to force the passage of the fascistic "Foreigners' School Bill." Cabinet Decision No. 19 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to establish the Ch'ollima Honor Prize was adopted.

12 May: Comrade Kim Il-song cited the pioneers of the Ch'ollima Work Team Movement.

13 May: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the French Communist Party delegation. Comrade Kim Il-song cited model steel workers for their production of drawn steel pipe. A "Week to Support the Struggle of the Palestinian People," 15-21 May 1968 was established.

14 May: On the occasion of the week to support the struggle of the Palestinian people, Comrade Kim Il-song sent congratulations to the Chairman of the Palestinian People's Liberation Organization. The Ch'ollima riders of Kangson Steel Works held a rally to fully implement the guiding exhortations of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, at the Second National Conference of the Pioneers of the Ch'ollima Work Team Movement, and sent a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song. The rally adopted an appeal to the Ch'ollima riders, workers, technicians, and office workers of the nation.

15 May: Joint news on the visit of the French Communist Party delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was released. The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a public accusation exposing and denouncing the fascistic oppression of the American imperialists and the traitorous Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

17 May: The Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Toilers' League issued an appeal to the South Korean peasants concerning the unprecedented shortage of food in South Korean rural areas and the wide-sweeping hunger throughout entire South of Korea.

21 May: The Central Committee of the Agricultural Toilers' League awarded the title of Double Ch'ollima Work Team to four work teams, and the title of Ch'ollima Work Team to 39 work teams.

24 May: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree establishing the commemorative medal on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

25 May: The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions awarded respectively the title of Ch'ollima station to one railway station, the title of Double Ch'ollima Work Team to 11 Ch'ollima work teams, and the title of Ch'ollima Work Team to 200 work teams.

27 May: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent joint message of congratulations to shipyards and ship builders for their continuous advance in support of the party's appeal.

29 May: The Korea-Soviet Government Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its second session in P'yongyang; the protocol was signed on 3 June.

31 May: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Chief of the Soviet delegation who participated in the second session of the

Korea-Soviet Government Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

JUNE

1 June: The National Youth Conference was held at Hyesan, the historical site, to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the victory of the Battle of Poch'onbo. For the 28th time educational subsidies and scholarships for children of Korean residents in Japan totalling 47,305,000 Japanese yen were sent to the Central Education Committee for Korean Residents in Japan.

5 June: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic adopted the decision to hold a grand commemoration for the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

6 June: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree for amnesty on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

7 June: The Plan for Cultural Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mongolia for 1968-1969 was signed in Ulan Bator.

8 June: The Honor Prize of the Korean Boys was awarded.

18 June: Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement exposing and denouncing the criminal acts of the reactionary Sato government in violating the democratic and nationalistic rights of Korean residents in Japan and in further intensifying bestial assault and violence against them.

19 June: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded medals to members of the Cuban Poultry Delegation.

20 June: The Plan for Cultural Exchange between the Government of the Republic and the Republic of Cuba for 1968-1969 was signed in P'yongyang.

21 June: Comrade Kim Il-song met with Cuban Poultry Delegation. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent joint messages of congratulations to those organizations that overfulfilled before 15 June the 1968 national economic plan.

22 June: President of the United Republic of Tanzania at Comrade Kim Il-song's invitation arrived in our country and departed on 25 June.

23 June: Comrade Kim Il-song met with President of Tanzania.

24 June: P'yongyang held a mass rally on the "day of the struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea." The rally adopted an appeal to the South Korean people and 200,000 citizens staged demonstrations. Our mass organizations issued a joint statement on the matter of the joint struggle for the immediately withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea. The Plan for the Execution of the Cultural Cooperation for 1968-1969 between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Polish People's Republic was signed in P'yongyang.

27 June: With Marshal Kim Il-song attending the conference of the red flag companies of the Korean People's Army was opened. The conference adopted a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, and was ended on 23 June. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Toilers' League awarded the title of Double Ch'ollima Work Team to 20 work teams and the title of Ch'ollima Work Team to 251 work teams.

28 June: The Plan for scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences for 1968-1969 was signed in P'yongyang.

29 June: Comrade Kim Il-song cited soldier activists, commanders, and political workers of the red flag companies. Comrade Kim Il-song sent congratulations to Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, and Chairman of the Council of State on his 75th birthday.

30 June: Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of thanks to the President of the United Arab Republic for his support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people to withdraw the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea and to autonomously unify the fatherland. The Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent joint messages of congratulations to college and higher technical school students who participated in the construction of the capital. The meeting of student shock troops of colleges and higher technical schools who participated in the construction of the capital, implementing Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortations on 8 January 1968, was held.

JULY

2 July: Comrade Kim Il-song cited the shipyard to which Comrade Ch'oe Chu-sik belonged, and workers, technicians, and office workers of related factories and enterprises for their

model work in the building of the 1,000 horsepower heavy dredger. The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions awarded the title of Ch'ollima Workshop to two workshops, and the title of Double Ch'ollima to 22 Ch'ollima work teams, and the title of Ch'ollima Work Team to 247 work teams. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded medals to members of the Economic, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation Delegation of the Cuban Republic Government.

5 July: Our government goodwill mission delivered Comrade Kim Il-song's personal message to the Premier of Singapore Republic.

6 July: The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a memorandum exposing the criminal machinations of the Japanese militarists who are invading South Korea again and who are gravely threatening peace in Asia and the world under the aegis of American imperialism and with the Pak Chong-hui traitor clique as the guide.

8 July: Comrade Kim Il-song met with Comrade Le Duan, Poliburo member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Workers' Party. An agreement for commodity delivery and payment between our government and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for 1969 was signed in P'yongyang.

9 July: Comrade Kim Il-song cited workers of the Korean People's Army newspaper. Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Secretary in charge of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent joint messages of congratulations to workers, technicians, and office workers of salt farms which overfulfilled the 1968 national economic plan more than six months ahead of schedule. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a message of congratulations to reporters and editors of the newspaper, The Korean People's Army, on the 20th anniversary of its founding.

10 July: Comrades Kim Il-song and Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a telegram of congratulations to the Mongolian party and government leaders on the 27th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The government of the republic issued a statement denouncing the daily intensifying brigandish machinations of the American imperialists for aggression against Cambodia. The Month of the Solidarity with the Cuban People was begun on the 15th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people.

11 July: Comrade Kim Il-song cited workers, technicians, and office workers of the Ch'ollima factory, where Comrades Kim Hyong-myong, and Kim P'yong-sik worked, for their contribution to the building of the heavy dredger.

12 July: Our government goodwill mission delivered the personal message of Comrade Kim Il-song to the President of Pakistan. The third Congress of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' League was opened. It discussed the problems of more firmly arming the nation with the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, and of more thoroughly implementing the decisions of the Party Delegates' Conference and the ten-point major political program, and adopted a pledge to our leader. The congress ended on 13 July.

15 July: The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their criminal action of once again arresting, imprisoning, and imposing heavy penalty on Dr. Kim Tae-su, Professor of Kyongbuk University.

17 July: The Olympic Committee of the republic issued a statement sternly protesting the arbitrary action of the International Olympic Committee in changing the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to "North Korea."

18 July: The Central Committee of the Socialist Tilling Youth League and the Korean Student Committee issued a joint statement denouncing the extremely frantic and stepped up fascist oppression of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

19 July: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent joint messages of congratulations to workers, technicians, and office workers at the factory where Comrades Kim Chae-hung worked for their contribution to economic construction and defense construction by producing more and diverse heavy machine tools.

21 July: Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of congratulations to Polish party and government leaders on the 24th anniversary of the restoration of Poland.

22 July: Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva agreement on Vietnam.

23 July: The government of the Republic of Cuba goodwill delegation, and the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation delegation of Cuba, and the South Yemen Republic government delegation arrived in P'yongyang.

24 July: Comrade Kim Il-song cited workers, technicians, and office workers of the shipyard where Comrade Yi Chu-sok works for their model work in building the 1,000 ton heavy dredger.

25 July: Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of congratulations to the party and government leaders of the Republic of Cuba on the 15th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people. The government of the republic published a memorandum exposing and denouncing the criminal machinations of the American imperialist aggressors in destroying and violating the Armistice Agreement and frenziedly attempting the provocation of a new war.

26 July: Comrade Kim Il-song cited soldiers and workers of the Military Armistice Commission of the Korean People's Army. P'yongyang City held a celebration rally on the 15th anniversary of the victory of the great Fatherland Liberation War.

27 July: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the South Yemen People's Republic government delegation.

29 July: The National Conference of Women's League Workers, in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the July 26 uprising of the Cuban people, adopted a letter to Comrade Fidel Castro, First secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Premier of the revolutionary government of the Republic of Cuba.

30 July: Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of congratulations to the 14th World Conference against Nuclear Weapons. The Plan for Cultural Exchange between our country and the Republic of Guinea for 1968-1969 was signed in Conakry.

31 July: Comrade Kim Il-song cited workers of the Museum of the Korean Revolution. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement fully supporting the 22 July statement of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front Party. The Plan for the Execution of Cultural Cooperation for 1968 between our country and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam government was signed in P'yongyang.

AUGUST

2 August: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded medals to members of the Republic of Cuba government goodwill delegation and the economic, scientific, and technical delegation of the Republic of Cuba government.

3 August: The Plan for Scientific Cooperation for 1968-1969 between our country and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was signed in Hanoi.

4 August: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Republic of Cuba government goodwill delegation and the economic, scientific, and technical delegation of the Republic of Cuba.

6 August: Our government goodwill delegation returned after visiting Cambodia, Burman, Singapore, and Pakistan. The agreement to establish a Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Consultation between our government and the revolutionary government of the Republic of Cuba was signed in P'yongyang.

9 August: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly decided to award the medal of the Democratic People's Republic to Korea to members of the military delegation of the Republic of Guinea.

10 August: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the military delegation of the Republic of Guinea. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Toilers' League awarded the title of Double Ch'ollima Work Team to four Ch'ollima work teams and the title of Ch'ollima Work Team to 97 work teams.

11 August: Comrade Kim Il-song met with a delegation of the Information Ministry of Algeria. P'yongyang City held a memorial service on the 25th anniversary of the death of Comrade Pak Kil-song, that indomitable revolutionary fighter.

14 August: Comrade Kim Il-song sent a personal message to President of Congo (Brazzaville) on the fifth anniversary of its revolution.

15 August: Comrades Kim Il-song and Ch'oe Yong-gun sent a telegram of thanks to the congratulations sent by the Soviet party and government leaders on the 23rd anniversary of the liberation.

16 August: Comrade Kim Il-song cited workers of the Memorial Hall of the Fatherland Liberation War.

18 August: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of the Cambodia.

22 August: Comrade Kim Il-song cited factories and enterprises for their exemplary fulfillment of the national economic plan for the second quarter, attained by supporting the party's economic policy. Comrade Kim Il-song sent reply telegrams to telegrams of congratulations sent by leaders, revolutionary organizations, friendship organizations, and mass organizations of many countries on the 15th anniversary of the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War.

23 August: The Japanese Communist Party delegation arrived in P'yongyang. Conferences between the Korean Workers' Party and the Japanese Communist Party delegation were held.

25 August: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the permanent representative of Cuba to the United Nations.

27 August: The Central Committee of the Agricultural Toilers' League decided to award the title of Ch'ollima Cooperative Farm to the Yihyon Cooperative Farm, Sadong District, P'yongyang City. Our Fencing Association joined the International Fencing League.

28 August: Marshal Kim Il-song cited the faculty of Namp'o and Haeju Revolutionary Academies. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding the Medal of the National Flag Class I to the Namp'o and Haeju Revolutionary Academies.

29 August: Comrade Kim Il-song cited workers, technicians, and office workers for the exemplary discharge of their revolutionary duties by supporting the party's construction policy and participating in the construction of power stations. The statue of Comrade Kim Ch'aek, the strong revolutionary fighter and our leader's loyal warrior was unveiled in Kim Ch'aek City.

31 August: The statue of Master Kim Hyong-jik, the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, was unveiled at the historic site of Ponghwa-ri. The statue of Comrade Kim Kyong-sok, one of the most faithful fighters of Comrade Kim Il-song, an ardent communist and the revolutionary fighter, was unveiled in Kim Ch'aek City. And a statue of Comrade Yu Kyong-su, Comrade Kim Il-song's faithful fighter and a revolutionary fighter, was unveiled at Sinhung-up, Sinhung-gun, Hamgyong Namdo. Meetings of the Women's League were held with boundless emotion and excitement in order to deliver gifts from Comrade Kim Il-song to families of deceased patriots.

SEPTEMBER

1 September: Comrades Kim Il-song, and Ch'oe Yong-gon sent a telegram of congratulations to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam party and government leaders on the 23rd anniversary of its independence. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding the title of the hero of the republic to anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, Comrades Kim Ch'aek, An Kil, Ch'oe Ch'un-guk, Kim Kyong-sok and Cho Chong-ch'ol, and a decree awarding the medal of the Fatherland Liberation War and the medal of participation in the Fatherland Liberation War to workers of party, people's power organs or, mass organizations, state and economic agencies, and social and cooperative organizations. The meeting for the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Namp'o and Haeju Revolutionary Academies was held,

and the meeting adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song. The delegation of the Korean Residents in Japan, and many other foreign guests from all continents of the world arrived in P'yongyang to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

2 September: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the faculty and students of the Namp'o and Haeju Revolutionary Academies on the tenth anniversary of their establishment. Comrade Kim Il-song cited builders who performed their duties in the construction of the factory where Comrade Cho Un-ch'ol worked. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the cabinet of the republic sent a joint letter of congratulations to the faculty and students of the Namp'o and Haeju Revolutionary Academies. The statue of Comrade An Kil, Comrade Kim Il-song's fighter, an ardent communist and talented military commander, and a revolutionary fighter, was unveiled at Toksong-up, Toksong-gun, Hamgyong Namdo.

3 September: The Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland adopted an appeal to the South Korean on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A statue of Comrade Kang Kon, one of the most faithful fighters of Comrade Kim Il-song, an ardent communist and revolutionary fighter, was unveiled at Sariwon City, Hwanghae Pukto, and a statue of Comrade Ch'oe Ch'un-guk, Comrade Kim Il-song's faithful fighter and the revolutionary fighter, was unveiled in the Kosong Workers' District, Onsong-gun, Hamgyong Pukto. The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions decided to award the title of Ch'ollima Factory to 13 factories and enterprises.

5 September: The Central Committee of the Agricultural Toilers' League decided to award the title of Ch'ollima Cooperative Farm to the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm, the Ch'ilgol Cooperative Farm, and the Yaksu Cooperative Farm, the Munhwa Cooperative Farm, and Sowon Cooperative Farm.

7 September: With the attendance of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, a national celebration was successfully held to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reported on "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence of the Korean People and the Powerful Weapon for Socialist and Communist Construction." The celebration ended on 8 September. Comrade Kim Il-song met with the chiefs of government delegations,

and the chiefs of party and struggle organizations from many countries who visited our country to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic. Comrade Kim Il-song sent gifts to all members of the Capital Construction Shock Brigade.

9 September: With the attendance of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, P'yongyang City held a successful mass rally to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

10 September: Comrade Kim Il-song met with a delegation of the Korean residents in Japan. Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Republic of Iraq government delegation, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan government delegation, and the Republic of Burundi government delegation.

11 September: Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by party and government leaders and foreign guests, viewed the mass gymnastics, "The Ch'ollima Korea," to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic. Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam government delegation.

12 September: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Soviet government delegation.

13 September: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Soviet women's delegation.

14 September: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Cuban government delegation, the United Arab Republic government delegation, the South Yemen People's Republic government delegation, the Republic of Somalia government delegation, and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania government delegation, respectively. The Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1968 between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea government and the People's Republic of Bulgaria government was signed.

15 September: Comrade Kim Il-song, met with the Syrian Arab Republic government delegation, the United Republic of Tanzania government delegation, and the Republic of Mali government delegation, respectively. A joint bulletin of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions and the International Arab Labor Union League was published.

16 September: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Congo Kinshasa and the Sierra Leone government delegation.

17 September: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Kingdom of Cambodia government delegation, the Republic of Guinea government delegation, and the Cuban women's delegation.

23 September: Comrade Kim Il-song, celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, cited organizations that won the first prizes in the Third Athletic Meeting of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He sent gifts to members of the relay teams who delivered letters from the people from various places and the People's Army soldiers to Comrade Kim Il-song. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent a joint message of congratulations to workers, technicians, and office workers of the mine where Comrade Kim Tong-hui worked for overfulfilling the 1968 plan as of 24 August.

24 September: A joint statement of the delegation of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Laotian Patriotic Front delegation was signed in P'yongyang.

25 September: Our government delegation to visit the Republic of Guinea departed P'yongyang, and returned on 15 October.

26 September: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent a joint message of congratulations to workers, technicians, and office workers of the factory where Comrade So Tong-hun worked. The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement concerning the fabrication of the so-called "North Korean spy case" by the Japanese militarists and their intensified oppression against the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan.

28 September: Comrade Kim Il-song sent congratulations to the President of the Republic of Guinea on the 10th anniversary of its independence.

29 September: Comrade Kim Il-song sent gifts to workers, technicians, and office workers for their laboring accomplishment in the construction of the firing furnace at the factory where Comrade So Tong-hui worked.

30 September: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Union of Burma government delegation. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding the Medal of the National Flag, Class I, to Kim Ch'aek Technical College.

OCTOBER

2 October: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the faculty and students of Kim Ch'aek Technical College as it marked its 20th anniversary. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Toilers'

League awarded the title of Double Ch'ollima Work Team to 11 work teams and the title of Ch'ollima Work Team to 111 work teams.

4 October: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding the Medal of the National Flag, Class I to, Wonsan Agricultural College.

5 October: Comrade Kim Il-song cited model students on the occasion of Students' Day. P'yongyang City held a meeting on Students' Day and adopted a pledge to Marshal Kim Il-song. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding the Medal of the National Flag, Class I to P'yongyang Normal College, and a decree awarding the Medal of the National Flag, Class I, to P'yongyang Construction College and P'yongyang Medical College.

6 October: Participants in the National Student Athletic Meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic sent a pledge to Marshal Kim Il-song. Comrades Kim Il-song and Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulations to the party and government leaders of the German Democratic Republic on the 19th anniversary of its founding.

8 October: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the Angola People's Liberation Movement delegation. Comrade Kim Il-song published an article, "The Great Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African, and Latin American People Is Invincible," on the first anniversary of the death of Comrade Che Guevara.

9 October: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent a joint message of congratulations to workers, technicians, and office workers at the mine where Comrade Han Sang-sop worked. The Plan for Cultural Exchange for 1967-1968 between our government and the Kingdom of Cambodia government was signed in Phnompenh.

12 October: Comrade Kim Il-song sent gifts to the participants in the relay races to deliver letters of elementary school students to Comrade Kim Il-song. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent a message of congratulations to the faculty and students of P'yongyang Gymnastics College. Educational subsidies and scholarship for the children of Korean residents in Japan totalling 345,783,000 Japanese yen were sent for the 29th time to the Central Education Committee of the Korean Residents in Japan. The participants in the National Student Athletic Meeting to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic adopted a letter to the students in the southern half.

13 October: The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the aggression and war escalation of the American imperialist aggressors against Vietnam.

14 October: A protocol for Commodity Delivery and Payment for 1969 between our government and the Romanian Socialist Republic government was signed.

16 October: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent a joint message of congratulations to workers, technicians, and office workers at the mine where Comrade Kim Yun-yong worked for overfulfilling the 1968 plan as of 10 October. As spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement concerning the treacherous machinations of the reactionary Sato government of Japan for forcefully imposing the "Republic of Korea nationality" on Korean citizens in Japan.

21 October: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to China, and the Cuban folk-song group, respectively.

23 October: Our party and government delegation to attend the celebration of the 14th anniversary of the Algerian revolution departed P'yongyang.

24 October: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent a joint message of congratulations to the faculty and students of P'yongyang Revolutionary Academy of Foreign Languages.

25 October: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the faculty and students of P'yongyang Revolutionary Academy of Foreign Languages on its tenth anniversary. Comrade Kim Il-song cited workers, technicians, and office workers at the mine where Comrade Han Sang-sop worked.

26 October: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the United Arab Republic journalist delegation. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent a joint message of congratulations to the faculty and students of P'yongyang Academy of Commerce.

29 October: Comrade Kim Il-song met with the United Republic of Tanzania National Assembly and local government delegation. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent a joint message of congratulations to the builders of the electric railway between Kowon and Hungwon.

30 October: Comrade Kim Il-song sent congratulations to the Third Congress of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

31 October: Comrade Kim Il-song cited and sent gifts to the builders of the electric railway between Kowon and Hungwon for their laboring accomplishment. The Korean Central News Agency released news concerning the return to their home of South Koreans who had entered the territory of the northern half of the republic.

NOVEMBER

2 November: Comrade Kim Il-song sent gifts to the Yihyon Cooperative Farm for their renovation in farming. P'yongyang City held a young students meeting to commemorate the 39th anniversary of the Kwangju Student Movement.

3 November: Comrade Kim Il-song cited workers, technicians, and office workers at the mine where Comrade Kim Yun-yong worked. The government of the republic issued a statement supporting the stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam concerning the suspension of bombardment and bombing of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by the American imperialists. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Toilers' League decided to award the title of Double Ch'ollima Work Team to seven Ch'ollima work teams, and the title of Ch'ollima Work Team to 153 work teams.

5 November: The government of the republic issued a statement supporting the statement of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation concerning the political solution of the South Vietnam question, and the statement of the Vietnamese Alliance of Democratic and Peaceful Forces on the new situation concerning the struggle of the South Vietnamese people. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement exposing and denouncing the rejection by the reactionary government of Japan of the re-entry of the Korean Residents in Japan delegation for the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the republic.

6 November: Comrade Kim Il-song sent gifts to those cooperative farms that achieved superb results in this year's farm production. Comrades Kim Il-song and Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulations to Soviet leaders on the 51st anniversary of the great October Revolution.

7 November: Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of congratulations to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State of Cambodia, on the 15th Anniversary of its independence.

8 November: The Korean Workers' Party delegation to attend the Fifth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party departed P'yongyang.

11 November: With Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party presiding, the expanded plenum of the Central Committee was held. The plenum discussed and decided on the execution of (1) the strengthening of transportation in general, and railway transportation in particular, and (2) the decision of the 16th plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party of the Fourth Congress, "On Intensifying Labor Administration." The plenum was adjourned on 16 November. Comrade Kim Il-song made major announcements at the plenum. The long-term commerce agreement for 1969-1970 and the commerce protocol for 1967 between our government and the Polish People's Republic government were signed.

16 November: The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued statements respectively denouncing the American imperialist machinations of aggression and murderous barbaric acts against the Cambodian people, supporting the statement of the Kingdom of Cambodia government dated 9 November, denouncing the criminal acts of the reactionary Thai leaders against the Vietnamese citizens residing in Thailand, and supporting the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam denouncing the inhumane criminal acts of reactionary Thai ruling strata.

19 November: The agreement for commodity delivery and payment for 1969 between our government and the Hungarian government was signed.

20 November: Our government trade delegation to visit the Soviet Union departed.

25 November: Comrade Kim Il-song cited and sent gifts to workers for their exemplary work in the printing of party documents and in publication and news reporting. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent a joint message of congratulations to the faculty and students of Haeju Teachers' College on its 20th anniversary. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a memorandum exposing and denouncing the deceptive essence of the so-called "annual report" submitted by the "United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to the 23rd United National General Assembly.

27 November: Our delegation to participate in the third session of the Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Consultation between the Korean and Soviet governments departed.

28 November: The protocol for the mutual delivery of commodities for 1969 between our government and the Cuban government was signed in P'yongyang.

DECEMBER

1 December: The Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement denouncing the unforgivable criminal acts of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in the murderous trial of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and their frame-up of these crimes. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the forced passage of the shameless "resolution" referring to the so-called "conditional invitation" sponsored by the American imperialists at the 27 November session of the Political Committee of the 23rd United National Assembly.

3 December: The seventh session of the Korean-Bulgarian committee for scientific and technical cooperation was held in P'yongyang and ended on 9 December.

5 December: Comrade Kim Il-song cited workers, technicians, and office workers at the enterprise where Comrades Ch'oe In-guk and Kim Kyong-do. The Protocol for the third session of the Korean-Soviet committee for economic, scientific, and technical consultation, and the protocol for commerce for 1969, were signed in Moscow.

6 December: Comrade Kim Il-song for the second time sent gifts to those cooperative farms that achieved superb results in the current year's farming.

9 December: The agreement for trade and payment between our country and India for 1969 and the protocol for the mutual delivery of commodities were signed in New Delhi.

10 December: The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the reckless machinations of the American imperialists for the further escalation of their aggressive war against Laos. Spokesmen for the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for continuing bombardment and bombing even after their announcement of suspension of bombardment and bombing of the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

11 December: The protocol for the commodity trade and payment between our government and the Albanian government was signed in Tirana.

12 December: The plan for cultural exchange between our government and the Syrian government for 1968-1969 was signed in Damascus.

13 December: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the cabinet of the republic sent a joint message of congratulations to the faculty and students of Hamhung Technical Normal School on its tenth anniversary.

14 December: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a telegram of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Polish Communist Party and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Polish United Workers' Party.

16 December: With the attendance of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, the Fourth Congress of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions was opened. The congress summarized the task of the Central Committee and the Central Inspection Committee and elected the national leadership. The Congress adopted a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song and an appeal to the South Korean workers. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a message of congratulations to the Fourth Congress of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions.

17 December: An agreement for long-term payment between our government and the German Democratic Republic and an agreement for commodity trade for 1969 were signed in P'yongyang.

20 December: The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement denouncing the intensifying, unforgivable bestial barbaric acts of the American imperialists in South Korea.

22 December: Our party and government delegation to attend the 10th anniversary celebration of the victory of the Cuban revolution departed. The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's League issued a statement denouncing the bestially murderous barbaric acts of the American imperialist aggressors against South Korean people and women.

23 December: The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the passage, forced by the American imperialists, of the illegal "resolution" on the so-called "Korean question" at the 23rd United Nations General Assembly. Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement concerning the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea government to expel the crew of Pueblo from the northern half of the republic in consideration of the admission of the crew of their criminal acts, their urgent petition for clemency, the apology of the United States government, and its reply pledging no repetition of such criminal act in the future. The Korean Central News Agency also released news on this event.

27 December: The protocol for Commodity Trade and Payment between our Government and the Mongolian People's Republic government for 1969 was signed in P'yongyang.

29 December: The Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a telegram of congratulations to workers, technicians, and office workers at the mine where Comrade Kim Yun-yong worked. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent messages of congratulations respectively to the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and the Central Committee of the German Communist Party on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the German Communist Party.

30 December: Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the bestial, murderous barbaric acts and oppression of the Japanese imperialists against Korean residents in Japan

CALENDAR OF 1968 MAJOR INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

JANUARY

1 January: The Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization and the Council for World Peace issued a joint bulletin emphasizing further strengthening the unity and solidarity of all anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and their frontal fight against imperialism. General elections were held in Guinea, and Ahmed Sekou Toure was elected President.

2 January: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the bestial bombing by the American imperialist air pirates of the populated areas of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 1 January. Havana held a mass rally to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

3 January: The armed forces of South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation assaulted the Da Nang Air Base of the American imperialist aggressor forces and destroyed 21 aircraft.

4 January: The World Cultural Congress was held in Havana, with the participation of progressive intellectuals of 70 countries. The Congress adopted as the documents of the Congress documents concerning the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organized and led by the personal guidance of Comrade

Kim Il-song. The Congress adopted a general declaration and the appeal of Havana and adjourned.

5 January: The South Vietnamese Liberation Press issued a news bulletin (through the Korean Central News Agency) that during the past seven years it had killed 1.5 million enemies (of which 300,000, casualties were inflicted on the American imperialist aggressor forces and their dependent forces), shot down or destroyed 8,590 enemy aircraft, destroyed 15,000 enemy military vehicles, and sank 463 enemy vessels.

12 January: The Congo (Brazzaville) Red Cross issued a statement denouncing the treacherous Japanese machinations to destroy the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks at Colombo that were discussing the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

13 January: The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their fascist oppression against the South Korean patriots.

14 January: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam denounced the Machinations of the Thai reactionaries to forcefully repatriate Vietnamese residents in Thailand.

15 January: About 14,000 workers went on strike in Saigon in protest of the cruel rule of American imperialism and the Saigon puppet clique.

16 January: The conference of model combatants of the armed forces of the national liberation was held in the liberated areas of South Vietnam. The South Vietnamese Liberation Red Cross issued a statement denouncing the obstruction by the reactionary Sato government of the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan. Eighty Japanese democratic parties and mass organizations held a conference to denounce the reactionary Sato government for suppressing and oppressing the democratic and nationalistic education of Korean residents in Japan.

17 January: Ceylonese mass organizations issued a joint statement denouncing the machinations of the reactionary Sato government of Japan for attempting to destroy the Colombo Conference.

18 January: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the attack of the Japanese reactionary government on several branches of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan. A detailed bulletin was published that the Laotian patriotic forces

liberated South Pak Ou, killed 1,200 enemies, and captured 605 pieces of weaponry. Japanese people (47,000 at Sasebo and 15,000 at Tokyo) held protest rallies against the visit of the American imperialist fleet.

21 January: A mass rally was held in Ceylon to celebrate the re-appointment of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, as Premier of the cabinet. The rally adopted a letter addressed to Comrade Kim Il-song.

22 January: The Vietnamese Jurists Association issued a statement denouncing the attempt of the Thai reactionaries to forcefully repatriate Vietnamese people in Thailand.

23 January: The plenum of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party discussed (until 25 January) the question concerning the anti-party counterrevolutionary elements. The Supreme Command of the Laotian People's Liberation Army issued a bulletin to report that it killed 4,048 American imperialist aggressor forces and puppet forces during the first two months of the dry season.

27 January: The Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party issued a statement denouncing the penetration of the American imperialist armed spy ship into our territorial waters and their frenzied war commotion. The Chinese government issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for having penetrated their armed spy ship into our territorial waters and perpetrated grave military provocations.

29 January: The Democratic Republic of Vietnam government issued a statement supporting the self-defensive measures of the Korean people in capturing the American imperialist spy ship. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the invasion of Cambodia by American imperialist aggressor forces and the South Vietnamese puppet forces. The Central Liaison Conference for the Defense of the Repatriation and Democratic and Nationalistic Education of the Korean Residents in Japan, comprised of 77 democratic political parties and mass organizations of Japan, was convened. The Executive Secretariat of the Solidarity Organization for the Asian, African, and Latin American People issued a statement supporting the just struggle of our people in capturing the American imperialist armed spy ship which intruded into our territorial waters and perpetrated espionage activities.

30 January: The Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued a statement denouncing the intrusion of the American imperialist armed spy ship into our territorial waters. The Standing Committee of the Central

Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued orders to all its officers and men and people to sternly punish the American imperialist aggressors and their running dogs. The armed forces of the South Vietnamese People's Liberation attacked Da Nang to destroy 70 enemy aircraft and occupy the First Corps headquarters and other military installations of the puppet forces. Conferences between the Japanese Communist Party and the Soviet Communist Party were held until 7 February, and a joint bulletin was issued at the conclusion of the conferences.

31 January: The armed forces of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation attacked the central areas of Saigon to occupy the American imperialist embassy and assaulted the "field command headquarters" of the South Korean puppet forces and the American imperialist aggressor forces. The armed forces of the South Vietnamese People's Liberation completely liberated Hue City.

FEBRUARY

1 February: The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China issued a statement concerning the bombing of a Chinese freight ship by the American imperialist aggressor forces aircrafts.

2 February: The armed forces of the South Vietnamese People's Liberation completely liberated Da Lat City. In Tokyo 18,000 people held a rally and demonstrated to denounce the American imperialist aggression and provocation in Korea. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement supporting the statement issued by our Foreign Ministry, dated 29 January.

3 February: The Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued an appeal to all revolutionary forces and people of South Vietnam to completely defeat the American imperialist aggressors and their running dogs.

7 February: At Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, a mass rally was held to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, and the rally adopted a telegram of congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song.

11 February: The extraordinary expanded meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation (which lasted 12 February) examined the general situation of South Vietnam and discussed future policies.

15 February: The Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists and the Thieu-Ky clique for having perpetrated bestial barbaric acts against the inhabitants of Hue City and others.

17 February: A photographic exhibition was held in the conference room of the Office of the Secretary of Information for the President of Guinea in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

20 February: The tenth conference of the Council of Ministers of the African Unity Organization was held until 24 February.

21 February: At Colombo delegations of 23 mass organizations held a rally to support the anti-American struggle of the Korean people and to denounce the machinations of the American imperialists for provoking a war. The rally adopted a resolution addressed to Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader.

25 February: The Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the barbaric acts committed by the American imperialists and their running dogs against the inhabitants of South Vietnamese cities.

28 February: Blacks of Memphis, in the United States, rioted in protest of the racial discrimination policy of the Johnson clique. Two battalions of the South Vietnamese puppet forces defected to the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation. (Vietnamese News Agency)

29 February: The Cuban Foreign Ministry issued a statement protesting the American imperialist provocation against Cuban merchant ships.

MARCH

1 March: The faculty and students of the Fisheries School under the National Fisheries Commission of Cuba held a rally supporting the anti-American struggle of the Korean people; the rally adopted a letter addressed to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader. In Japan a national rally was held to commemorate the 14th anniversary of "Bikini Day"; the rally adopted a letter of solidarity addressed to the Korean people.

2 March: The Japanese Congress for Asian Peace was held. The congress expressed the firm determination to further strengthen their solidarity with the Korean and Vietnamese people and others. The fourth session of the South Yemen Front for National

Liberation was held, and the session issued a statement exposing and denouncing the criminal acts of imperialism and colonialism calculated to destroy the national liberation movement of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples.

4 March: Iraq opened its embassy in our country.

5 March: A rally for the solidarity with the Korean people was held at Budapest. In Cuba mass rallies were held to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the explosion of the Cuban merchant vessel, La Coubre.

6 March: The Mozambique gerrilla forces announced that during the past three years they had killed 5,000 Portuguese aggressors, destroyed 5,000 military vehicles, and shot down 26 aircraft. Asian and African Liberation Struggle organizations issued a joint statement denouncing the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique for frantically attempting to provoke a new war in Korea.

8 March: The Cambodian Foreign Ministry transmitted memoranda denouncing the provocations at the borders by the American imperialist aggressors, the Saigon puppets, and the Thai reactionaries.

9 March: The Foreign Ministry Spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their frantic attempt to provoke a new war in Korea.

10 March: The Standing Committee of the International Congress for Strengthening the Solidarity with the Vietnamese People Who Oppose the American Imperialist Aggression and Defend Peace issued an appeal to the people of the world to struggle against the barbaric criminal acts of American imperialism.

12 March: Mauritius, the island nation in the Indian Ocean, proclaimed its independence.

13 March: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the reactionary Sato government for offering Japanese territory for bases for American imperialist aggression. In Tokyo 77 political parties and mass organizations held a delegates' conference to prevent the presentation of the "Foreigners' School Bill" to the Diet and to demand the continuous guarantee of the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan.

14 March: On the American imperialist aggressor forces bases 26,000 Japanese workers went on strike to demand better treatment. In Hanoi the gifts of the Democratic Republic of

Vietnam government to the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation were delivered at a ceremony.

18 March: The National Leadership of the Committee for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution issued a statement denouncing the new machinations of the American imperialists for provoking a new war in Korea. The government of the Kingdom of Cambodia issued a statement fully supporting the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

20 March: The Pakistan Committee for the Solidarity of the Afro-Asian People and the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association held a joint rally to celebrate the re-appointment of Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, as Premier of the cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The rally adopted a resolution to be sent to Comrade Kim Il-song.

21 March: The South Vietnamese Liberated Women's League issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists and their lackeys for murdering the patriot, Le Ti Lieng. In a joint statement 6,200 Japanese scholars, educators, and intellectuals demanded the immediate withdrawal of the fascistic evil bill, the "Foreigners' School Bill."

23 March: Burmese people held a rally to mark the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Korean Nationalist Association, personally organized and led by Master Kim Hyong-jik.

27 March: Demonstrations and a rally were held in Colombo by 31 Ceylonese party and mass organization delegations to support the anti-American struggle of the Korean people and to denounce the American imperialist machinations for aggression. The rally unanimously adopted a letter to be sent to Marshal Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

30 March: Students from three continents studying in Bulgaria held a rally to support the anti-American struggle of the Korean people and to denounce the American imperialist machinations for provoking a new war. The rally adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the West German militarists for their frenzied militarists and expansionist designs. The Executive Committee of the International Student League adopted a special statement concerning Korea and a resolution concerning the defense of the democratic and nationalistic rights of Korean citizens and students in Japan. (Korean Central News Agency).

APRIL

3 April: The Democratic Republic of Vietnam government issued a statement on the clamoring of Johnson, the American imperialist ringleader, about the so-called "limited bombing" of north Vietnam.

5 April: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the criminal barbaric acts of the American imperialists for having carried out bombing against some populated areas in north Vietnam even after their clamoring about "limited bombing."

6 April: The Staff Conference of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party issued a statement denouncing the traitorous acts of the Sato clique. In the German Democratic Republic a referendum was held on the new socialist construction.

7 April: American blacks' riots protesting the Johnson clique spread to 662 cities. In several places blacks engaged in shooting battles with police and the military. In Washington D.C. 200 buildings were destroyed and more than 1,000 places were set on fire in Chicago.

9 April: The Liaison Conference of the Japanese International Jurists organized an international jurist investigation team to investigate the framed-up murderous trials of South Korean patriots by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. American blacks' riots spread to 125 cities. West German students and people rose in their struggle in 500 cities to reject a militarist and fascist policy.

13 April: In commemoration of the 56th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, the higher party school, Nicorobes, of the Cuban Communist Party held a speech meeting on the document, The Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle of the Korean People Personally Organized and Led by Comrade Kim Il-song, which was adopted at the Havana Cultural Conference. The expanded national council of the Japan-Korea Society was held in Tokyo. The council discussed and decided on the immediate policy of movement to strengthen and develop friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese people.

15 May: At 84 major coal mines in Japan more than 100,000 coal miners went on a general strike demanding higher wages.

18 April: In the United States 165,000 newspaper and telephone workers went on strike demanding higher wages.

19 April: The Kingdom of Cambodia government issued a statement rejecting the perjury of Canadian war leaders to the effect that foreign troops were in Cambodia. Cuba celebrated the seventh anniversary of the victory at the Bay of Pigs.

20 April: The Michel Sabetura Technicians' Training School in Havana commemorated the 36th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese Guerrilla Forces. In South Vietnam the Vietnamsee People's League for Democracy and Peace was inaugurated.

23 April: The Havana machine plant and the Cuban revolutionary forces commemorated the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Forces. Letters addressed to Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted.

27 April: All over the United States mass demonstrations (260,000 participated in New York City alone) were staged against the aggressive war in Vietnam led by the Johnson clique.

30 April: The Cambodian government issued a statement denouncing the aggression committed by the American imperialist aggressor forces and the Saigon puppet forces.

MAY

1 May: More than 6.8 million workers held mass rallies and demonstrations at 1,913 places in Japan opposing the American and Japanese reactionaries.

3 May: The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement concerning the problem of establishing dialogues between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States.

6 May: The Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued an appeal to all people and combatants in South Vietnam.

7 May: The armed forces of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation repelled tanks and armored cars of the American imperialist aggressor forces and engaged in fierce street battles for the three consecutive days in Saigon.

8 May: Chairman Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, sent letters to Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation and to other committee members congratulating them on the victories they won in the general spring offensive.

11 May: In West Germany 80,000 workers held mass rallies to oppose the fascist "Extraordinary Law."

13 May: More than one million French workers sent on a 24-hour strike to support the just struggle of Paris students opposing the anti-popular education policy of the French reactionaries. Formal talks between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam government delegation and the United States government delegation started in Paris.

14 May: The Algerian government nationalized petroleum and gas supply companies owned by monopoly capitalists.

17 May: General Secretary of the Self-determination and Independence Movement of the Canary Islands sent a letter of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Forces. (Korean Central News Agency). In Japan 77 democratic parties and mass organizations resolved to wage a more vigorous struggle to defend the nationalistic rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

18 May: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the machinations of the reactionary Sato government to oppress and suppress the democratic and nationalistic rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

21 May: In Congo (Brazzaville) a solidarity rally of mass organizations to support the anti-American struggle of the Korean people was held. The rally unanimously adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader. In France the number of workers striking increased to six million, and social and economic activities were completely paralyzed. The Politburo of the French Communist Party issued a statement supporting the strikers.

22 May: Students from four continents studying in Romania held a Solidarity Rally with the Korean People Fighting Against the American Imperialist Aggressors, and adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

23 May: The political strikes of the French workers continued to expand. Eight million strikers occupied 400 factories, and economic and cultural installations throughout the nation were paralyzed.

25 May: As French agricultural workers joined the nationwide struggle, the ranks of strikers expanded to 10 million.

26 May: The External Liaison Committee of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued a statement denouncing the machinations of the reactionary Japanese government to fabricate the "Foreigners' School Bill."

27 May: General Secretary of the People's Ideology Party of Equatorial Guinea issued a statement denouncing the frenzied American imperialist machinations for provoking a new war and expressing solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people. In French nine million strikers continued occupying factories and schools.

28 May: The Fourth Session of the Third People's Council of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was convened. The session discussed confronting problems raised in practicing the slogan, All For Defeating the American Imperialist Aggressors. The Cambodian Foreign Ministry sent a memorandum to the Johnson clique promoting that the American imperialist aggressor forces that had intruded into the Cambodian territory would be punished according to the laws of Cambodia.

29 May: On the 31st anniversary of the victory of the Battle of Poch'onbo, a mass rally was held in Cardenas City, Matanzas Province, to show solidarity with the Korean people.

JUNE

4 June: The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party appealed for all democratic forces to form a united front to crush the Japan-US "Security Treaty."

6 June: The Standing Committee of the World Peace Council held in Cyprus adopted an appeal concerning Korea.

8 June: The Mauritanian government passed a bill to sever all economic relations with Israel, Portugal, and South Africa as they were supported by American imperialism.

10 June: The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued a statement denouncing the unjust stand of American imperialism at the Paris talks.

13 June: The Rawalpindi Branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society was inaugurated. A letter to Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting, and the gift to Comrade Kim Il-song was delivered to our acting consul general.

14 June: The Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued an appeal to the people's liberation forces and people in the Saigon area for winning greater new victories.

19 June: The Secretariat of the International Student League sent letters to all its members concerning the "Month of the Joint Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the American Imperialist Aggressor Forces From South Korea."

20 June: The World Democratic Youth Bureau issued a statement on the "Month of the Joint Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the American Imperialist Aggressor Forces from South Korea."

22 June: The Cuban Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People held a press conference on the Month of the Joint Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the American Imperialist Aggressor Forces from South Korea."

23 June: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the reactionary Sato government for taking oppressive actions against Korean citizens in Japan.

24 June: The External Liaison Committee of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued a statement denouncing the reactionary Sato government for oppressing Koreans in Japan.

25 June: Rallies were held in several Cuban cities for solidarity with the Korean people, and models of the American imperialist spy ship Pueblo were burnt in effigy. Hanoi held a mass rally on the Month of the Joint Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the American Imperialist Aggressor Forces from South Korea." In Japan 50 democratic parties and mass organizations held a meeting on the occasion. The 3,000th aircraft of the American imperialist aggressor forces was shot down in North Vietnam.

26 June: The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued a statement declaring again that it is the invariable right of the South Vietnamese people to intensify their struggle to liberate their country from American imperialist aggression.

27 June: In Japan 80,000 publishing and press workers protested the unjust intervention of the American imperialist aggressor forces in publications and the press.

28 June: The Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation held a meeting and adopted a resolution on the occasion of the Month of the Joint Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the American Imperialist Aggressor Forces from South Korea.

29 June: The Cambodian government issued a statement strongly protesting the murderous barbaric acts of the American imperialist aggressor forces and the South Vietnamese puppet forces.

JULY

1 July: Students from three continents studying in the United Arab Republic held a meeting on the occasion of the "Month of the Joint Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the American Aggressor Forces From South Korea," and they adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

2 July: The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement concerning the sacred and inviolable fight of the South Vietnamese people to liberate South Vietnam from American imperialism (Korean Central News Agency).

4 July: A meeting was held in the Soviet Union to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the signing of the Korea-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Treaty.

5 July: The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for intensifying bombing against North Vietnam.

10 July: Havana University held a rally for solidarity with the Korean people on the occasion of the "Month for the Joint Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the American Imperialist Aggressor Forces from South Korea," and it adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

11 July: The expanded session of the Standing Committee of the ~~Central~~ Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National liberation was convened. The session analyzed the situation after the New Year's (lunar calendar) offensive and discussed confronting tasks.

12 July: The armed forces of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation completely liberated the Khe Sanh area. President Ho Chi Minh sent a letter to them congratulating them on their defeat of the American imperialist aggressor forces in the Khe Sanh area.

17 July: Cambodia seized an American imperialist pirate ship that intruded into its territorial waters. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a memorandum on the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreement on Vietnam. A political coup took place in Iraq.

18 July: On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War Asian, African, and Latin American students, researchers, and workers residing in Berlin held a rally and adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader. The Cambodian government issued a statement denouncing the new criminal acts of the American Imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique.

19 July: Ceylonese mass organizations held a mass rally in Colombo to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War and adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

20 July: President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued an appeal to all people and combatants on the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreement on Vietnam.

21 July: In the United Arab Republic a mass rally was held on the occasion of the "Month of the Joint Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the American Imperialist Aggressor Forces from South Korea." The rally adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader. The Kingdom of Cambodia government issued a statement strongly denouncing the provocative machinations of the American imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique.

23 July: The Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued a statement on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Geneva Agreement on Vietnam. (Korean Central News Agency). The Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front Party issued a statement on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the 1962 Geneva Accord on Laos. (Korean Central News Agency)

25 July: The Congolese (Brazzaville) Society for the Friendship of All Peoples held a rally to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War; the rally adopted a telegram of congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song our great leader. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the Japanese militarists machinations for invading South Korea again.

26 July: A nation-wide rally was held in Santa Clara to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

28 July: The Ninth Youth Festival was held in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, and ended on 6 August.

29 July: A mass rally was held in Cuba to end the Month of Solidarity with the Korean People; the rally adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song.

31 July: The Interational Preparatory Committee of the 14th World Council against Nuclear Bombs opened (until 2 August), and the participants welcomed with stormy applause the telegram sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader. The Cambodian government issued a statement denouncing the bestial bombings of the American imperialist aggressor forces.

AUGUST

2 August: The Third African Women's Conference was held in Algiers.

3 August: The Full Meeting of the 14th World Council against Nuclear Bombs was opened (and ended on 5 August). The meeting adopted an appeal and a general resolution for denouncing the American imperialist aggression and their war crimes in Vietnam and for strengthening international united action to win the total victory of the Vietnamese people.

4 August: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing American imperialist machinations for stepping up their sinister, aggressive war. The National College Student Conference of Brazil issued a statement denouncing the oppressive measures of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean patriots.

6 August: Foreign students held a rally for solidarity with the Korean people under the sponsorship of the Committee for Solidarity of the Asian, African, and Latin American Students studying in Hungary on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War; and they adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song. (Korean Central News Agency)

7 August: The government of the Kingdom of Cambodia issued a statement denouncing the oppressive measures of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean patriots.

10 August: Asian, African, and Latin American students studying in Moscow held a rally to commemorate the first anniversary of the publication of Comrade Kim Il-song's treatise, Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle, and adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song. The Central

Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued a statement denouncing the new machinations of the American imperialists against Korea.

12 August: The committee to publicize the war crimes committed by the American imperialists and their running dogs in South Vietnam issued a statement.

15 August: The Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) celebrated the fifth anniversary of the victory of the August Revolution.

16 August: The Central Committee spokesman of the Laotian Patriotic Front Party issued a statement sternly denouncing the American imperialists for their frenzied attempt to provoke a new war in Korea and supporting our government's stand declared in a memorandum dated 25 July 1968. The 36th regular meeting of the Sohyo of Japan adopted a resolution to protest the American imperialist provocation in Korea and to defend the national rights of Korean residents in Japan.

21 August: TASS statements on the Czechoslovakian situation were released.

29 August: The Cambodian government strongly protested and denounced the sinister American imperialist machinations for fabricating a new aggressive military alliance in Southeast Asia.

SEPTEMBER

7 September: Metea City, Algeria, held a rally to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and adopted a telegram of congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader. The third national political federation meeting between the Laotian Patriotic Front and the true neutrals was opened in the liberated area of Laos.

8 September: Colombo held a rally to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and adopted a letter of congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song.

9 September: In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Asian, African, and Latin American students studying in Romania and the Mauritanian students studying in Guinea held rallies and adopted letters of congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song. In Pakistan the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Society held a rally to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea and adopted a letter of congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song. A rally was held in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the rally adopted a resolution to be sent to Comrade Kim Il-song.

11 September: Havana held a mass rally to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

13 September: The Fifth Conference of State and Government Leaders of the African Unity Organization opened in Algiers and ended on 16 September.

18 September: The Kingdom of Cambodia issued a statement sternly denouncing the systematic slandering campaign carried out by reactionary American imperialist publishers against Cambodia.

20 September: The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization issued an appeal on the occasion of the international solidarity week with the Asian people. The Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization issued a statement on the day of the international solidarity with the Laotian people.

21 September: Alexandria City, Algeria, held a rally to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the rally adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader.

29 September: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the repeated invasion of the demilitarized zone in Vietnam by the American imperialist aggressor forces.

OCTOBER

1 October: In the East Coast of the United States 75,000 dockworkers went on a general strike.

2 October: The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for attempting to present the "Korean question" for discussion at the 23rd United Nations General Assembly.

3 October: The Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization issued an appeal on the first anniversary of the death of Che Guevara, the internationalist fighter.

8 October: The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the stepped-up attack on the coastal region of North Vietnam by the American imperialists. In Japan about two million workers started a joint struggle for higher wages and better working conditions.

10 October: In the Congo (Brazzaville) a mass rally was held to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the rally adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader. The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement protesting the persecution of Vietnamese people in Thailand by the Thai reactionaries. The Cuban people held outdoor parties to commemorate the struggle for the past 100 years.

11 October: In Warsaw the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army was celebrated.

12 October: Equatorial Guinea declared its independence.

14 October: The South Yemen People's Republic successfully commemorated the fifth anniversary of its armed revolution.

15 October: In Havana the second series of discussion to denounce the mass massacre committed by the American imperialists in Vietnam were held until 30 October. The participants issued a statement sternly denouncing the bestial criminal acts of the American imperialists.

21 October: In Japan one million workers and office employees held mass rallies, demonstrations, and strikes to protest the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam.

24 October: The Foreign Ministry and the Interior Ministry of the German Democratic Republic denounced the provocative actions of the West German militarists in West Berlin and issued statements and protest. (Korean Central News Agency)

25 October: The Third Extraordinary National Conference of the Laotian Patriotic Front was opened and ended on 1 November. The Soviet Union launched the spacecraft, Soyuz-3; it returned safely to the earth on 30 October.

27 October: The World Federation of Trade Unions sent a letter of protest to U Thant concerning the diliberation of the illegal "Korean question" at the United Nations.

29 October: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement protesting the

oppression of the reactionary Sato government against the Korean citizens in Japan. The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist machinations to present the so-called "Korean question" for discussion at the 23rd United Nations General Assembly. (Korean Central News Agency)

30 October: The External Liaison Committee of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued a statement strongly denouncing the reactionary Sato government for attempting to impose the puppet "Republic of Korea nationality" on Korean citizens in Japan.

NOVEMBER

1 November: In the United Arab Republic the National Defense Forces were inaugurated.

2 November: The Democratic Republic of Vietnam government issued a statement concerning the American imperialist suspension of bombardment and bombing of the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

3 November: President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam sent an appeal to all Vietnamese people and combatants concerning the American imperialist suspension of bombardment and bombing in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The government of the German Democratic Republic issued a statement denouncing the provocative machinations of the West German militarists in West Berlin. (Korean Central News Agency). The Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for the National Liberation issued a statement concerning a political solution of the South Vietnam question. The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front convened an expanded extraordinary session and issued a statement appealing to the entire nation to courageously advance for the final victory. The League of the Democratic and Peaceful Forces of the Vietnamese People issued a statement concerning the new situation of the struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

4 November: The Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front issued a statement concerning the unconditional suspension of the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by the American imperialists.

7 November: In Moscow a rally and a parade were held to celebrate the 51st anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the criminal acts of the Thai reactionaries against Vietnamese citizens in Thailand.

9 November: The Kingdom of Cambodia issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist criminal aggression against Cambodia. The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization issued a statement appealing for further intensifying solidarity with the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

11 November: The Vietnamese Red Cross issued a statement denouncing the persecution of Vietnamese citizens by the Thai reactionaries.

12 November: The Democratic Republic of Vietnam government summarized the victory won in the anti-American national salvation struggle in 1968.

14 November: The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front issued a statement sternly denouncing the Thai reactionaries for their persecution of Vietnamese citizens in Thailand. In Italy 12 million workers and peasants all over the country started a general strike.

16 November: The First Film Festival of Phnompenh was held in Cambodia.

17 November: In Japan 900,000 workers held nation-wide rallies and demonstrations to protest the price increase policy of the reactionary Sato government.

20 November: The Cuban revolutionary government issued a note denouncing the pro-American reactionary government of Venezuela for illegally capturing Cuban fishing boats. In Japan 170,000 medical workers went on strike in 1970 cities demanding wage increase and the improvement of working conditions.

22 November: The Secretariat session of the World Peace Council adopted an appeal for Korea. The Kingdom of Cambodia issued a statement sternly denouncing the new criminal acts of the American imperialist aggressor forces against the Cambodian people.

23 November: Students from three continents studying in the Soviet Union held a rally to support and welcome the report Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader, delivered at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song.

26 November: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist aircraft intrusion into and bombing of North Vietnam.

28 November: The Standing Secretariat of the Latin American College Student Organization issued a statement denouncing the treacherous actions of the American imperialists for attempting to illegally discuss the so-called "Korean question" at the 23rd United Nations General Assembly. The spokesman for the External Liaison Committee, the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist bombing of North Vietnam.

29 November: The Cuban Women's League issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for attempting to present for discussion the so-called "Korean question" at the United Nations General Assembly. (Korean Central News Agency)

30 November: A friendly rally of African students was held in Prague to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Day of the Struggle for Driving Imperialism Out of Africa. The African Student League in Czechoslovakia and the African Student League in Europe adopted letters to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader.

DECEMBER

2 December: African students studying in Poland held a friendship meeting to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Day of the Struggle for Driving Imperialism Out of Africa, and adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader. Cuba decided to celebrate 2 December as the Revolutionary Forces Day. Cuban naval patrol boats captured a spy ship of the counter-revolutionaries subservient to American imperialism.

3 December: The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist bombing of Quang Vinh and Vinh Linh in North Vietnam.

4 December: The Secretariat of the International Student League sent to subordinate organizations letters denouncing the American imperialist machinations to provoke an aggressive war in Korea.

5 December: The Laotian Patriotic Front held the Third National Congress in the liberated area of Sam Nua, and the congress adopted a new program and appeal. (Korean Central News Agency) The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation and the Supreme Command of the National Liberation Forces issued statements and orders respectively concerning the suspension of military attacks during the year-end and the beginning of the year period.

7 December: In Algeria African and Middle East students held a rally and adopted letters to South Korean students, revolutionaries, and patriots.

8 December: The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist machinations for the discussion of the "Korea question" at the United Nations.

9 December: The International Student League adopted a letter of solidarity with the South Korean people and also sent telegrams to subordinate organizations urging them to actively support and encourage the anti-American anti-puppet struggle of the South Korean people.

11 December: Students from three continents held a friendship meeting in Berlin on the occasion the tenth anniversary of the Day of the Struggle to Drive Out Imperialism from Africa. (Korean Central News Agency) The External Liaison Committee, the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation, the Congolese (Brazzaville) Federation of Labor Unions, and the Executive Committee of the Congolese Red Cross (Brazzaville) respectively issued statements sternly denouncing the reactionary Japanese government for refusing the re-entry of the Korean Residents in Japan Delegation to the Celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. (Korean Central News Agency)

12 December: In Ceylon 23 democratic mass organizations issued a point statement denouncing the American imperialist machinations for presenting the so-called "Korean question" for discussion at the United Nations (Korean Central News Agency).

18 December: Hanoi celebrated the eighth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation.

19 December: In the liberated areas of South Vietnam the eighth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation was successfully celebrated.

20 December: The Central Committee of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation issued an appeal on its eighth anniversary. The Supreme Command of the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Forces issued a bulletin that during 1968 they killed, wounded and captured 630,000 enemies, including 230,000 American imperialist and dependent enemies, shot down or destroyed 6,000 aircraft of various types, and destroyed 13,500 military vehicles, including 7,000 tanks or armored cars.

21 December: Central African students studying in Congo (Brazzaville) held a rally to support and welcome the treatise published by Comrade Kim Il-song, The Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African, and Latin American People Is Invincible, and adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and cherished leader. African women students' delegates who participated in the discussion on the role of African women in African society supported and welcomed the treatise published by Comrade Kim Il-song, they adopted a letter to be sent to him.

22 December: Asian, African, and Latin American students studying in Bulgaria held a rally on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the political program of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and unanimously adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader.

23 December: In Algeria a discussion meeting was held on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the political program of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The National Council of Former Algerian Fighters issued a statement denouncing the barbaric oppression of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

25 December: The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization issued an appeal supporting the struggle of the South Korean armed guerrillas. (Korean Central News Agency)

30 December: African college students held a rally in Brazzaville to support and welcome the great anti-imperialist anti-American strategy of Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the Day of the Struggle to Drive Out Imperialism from Africa; the rally adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader.

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